Political — 1923 Elections.

Tennessee.

Knox County Senator Ignores Race's Needs

East Tennessee News
Knoxville, Tenn.
12/8/23

Senator Sam E. Hill, Knox county's representative to the State Senate, has demonstrated his thorough indifference toward the interests of his Negro constituents by the announcement of his attitude on the bill which has passed the lower house at Nashville, introduced by Representative Joseph Wade, which would levy a small tax for the establishment of a separate municipial hospital for Negroes in Knoxville and thereby give the physicians and nurses an opportunuity to attend their patients, privilege which at this time is denied them.

At a meeting of the colored doctors who go to make up the membership of the Colored Medical Society, of which Dr. J. M. Pressnell is chairman, held in the office of Senator Hill last Sunday morning, the direct question was propounded to the senator as to whether he would introduce and support the bill in the senate. According to the physicians, there was some effort on the part of the senator to evade the question, but when he was again asked to answer yes or no, he immediately replied that he would not support the measure. Later an announcement in the daily press told of Mr. Hill's refusal to support the measure.

Thus, Knox county's Negro citizenship will be deprived of a much needed institution; too, after the lower house of the legislature had unanimously voted in favor of the bill. More than five thousand of Senator Hill's constituents composed of leading members of both races, petitioned the senator to support the bill and the intention of the senator to introduce the same is a slap in the face of the entire Negro citizenship of the county.

Doctors Send Letter Of Protest.

At another meeting of the local colored doctors on Monday night, a letter signed by each member of the society was sent to Mr. Hill at Nashville protesting his attitude and assuring the senator that his failure to support the bill would be the cause of its failure to pass and such would be considered by his constituents.

The letter to Senator Hill reads:

Hon. Sam E. Hill
Hermitage Hotel,
Nashville, Tenn.
Dear Sir:

After the interview we had with you on Sabbath morning concerning the Wade bill, asking for a Negro hospital, we the undersigned colored physicians of the city of Knoxville regret very much that you are not in sympath ywith the bill. We wish to inform you that we are all for the bill, without any modifications or substitutions and if you do not pass it on last reading in the Senate, we the physicians and our 15,000 followers will attribute its failure to you and you only.

All Physicians Sign Letter.

The letter was signed in the own handwriting of each of the colored physicians.

The name of the city school building at Lonsdale where Negro youths attend each day of the school year, was named in honor of Sam E. Hill. At the time the irresponsible group who petitioned the city commissioners to so name the school acted, The East Tennessee News denounced such and gave as a reason that Mr.. Hill had never demonstrated any particular interest in the race's affairs that should warrant such signal recognition accorded him and that the building should have been named in honor of Booker Washington, Fred Douglass or in honor of some white FRIEND of the race.

KNOXVILLE, TENN.

DEC 9 1923

Shields on Negro Judges.

The following paragraph is taken from one of the leading weekly papers in Middle Tennessee which refers to the action of the Democratic state convention several years ago:

"The demand made by the Democratic organization in Tennessee upon Senator Shields was that he support the adoption of the league of nations and without amendments or reservations. Because the senator refused former President Wilson denounced him as the least trustworthy of all his supposed friends. On all other subjects Shields voted as President Wilson desired. Thus we find once more the Wilsonian idea of what a senator is for."

The opposition of Senator Shields to the league of nations without amendment or reservation was not, as our neighbor states, the only occasion that he failed to follow the instructions of President Wilson. We propose to present the facts clearly and without any attempt to lead the Democrats of the state into the belief that Senator Shields followed Mr. Wilson in abject humility and with complete abandon of his convictions. As we recall, there was one other instance in which Senator Shields declined to do the bidding of the President, even when the pressure of cabinet officers was added to the power of the executive.

That occasion was when Mr. Wilson sent to the senate for confirmation the nomination of a Negro to be judge of the court of the District of Columbia. It so happened that the Negro nominated by Mr. Wilson was a brother-in-law of our own distinguished citizen and Republican politician, Bob Church, boon companion of the Hon. Roscoe Conklin Simmons of Chicago Defender fame. Despite the fact that the Negro was nominated by Mr. Wilson and that he had influential connections among his own race in Tennessee, Senator Shields adhered to his determination not to vote to confirm the appointment of a Negro judge to preside over the destinies of a white people.

Senator Shields merits whatever condemnation attaches to his refusal to follow the wishes of the President in this incident. It may be added in this connection that other Democrats, many from the South, did follow the instructions of the President and did vote for confirmation, and they likewise are entitled to what ever commendation they deserve for being trustworthy followers.

The opposition to Senator Shields having jointly announced that the issue of the campaign is to be Senator Shields' failure to support the President, they may be required to state in due time what their attitude would have been in this case. If they think this is going to be a bushwhacking campaign they are very much mistaken. There are going to be more issues in this campaign than the ones the opposition attempts to create.—Memphis News Scimitar.

Political - 1923
Elections

Texas

LAW TO ELIMINATE THE NEGRO FROM PRIMARY ELECTIONS

A bill has been introduced in the Texas House for a law that would practically eliminate the negro vote in primary elections. The bill bears the signatures of Representatives Jones of Del Rio, Bonham of Beeville, McFarland, Roundtree, Beasley, Carpenter of Dallas, Potter, Cowen, Rogers, Gibson, Bryant, Carson and Stewart of Reeves County.

Ever since the emanicpated African slaves were turned loose in the South, given the white man's ballot, marched to the polls under protection of Yankee bayonets, while Southern men were not permitted to vote,—the editor has been eternally opposed to the negro voting in this country. My opposition has never kept them from voting, but it is a sweet satisfaction for the writer to still retain the same old opinion—and I still contend, that no man, or breed of men—should be permitted to vote in America, whose votes can be bought singly, or in bales. Every white man in Texas knows that the Negro and Mexican vote in this country goes to the highest bidder.

In the selection of candidates, we still contend that white men alone should select them—for in our opinion, the white man, who cannot be elected by white votes, should never be put in office. We make this statement simply because we always want the public to know precisely how we stand on any proposition—and if a white man in this country cannot be elected unless he receives the support of the African, Spaghetti, and Hot Tamale votes, he should be defeated.

Don't get mixed up on the idea that we are opposed to any one voting in this country, who is eligible to vote under our laws. The idea we wish to convey is this: While our laws permit many people to vote (who should never be given the ballot), the best thing to do is to never put up a candidate for election unless he **can be elected by American white men**—no matter how the others vote. This can always be done, when real white men stick together.

The bill for a white man's primary is going to be a benefit to Texas, whether it carries or not. The vote on the proposition will tell the world just where the voter stood on the question of white supremacy—and that is the biggest question in America today.

San Antonio has been exceedingly liberal in supplying parks, play grounds, bathing facilities, etc., for the children. Every decent citizen—whether he has children or not—is more than glad to do his part in this great work. . Streets are made for vehicles and sidewalks for pedestrians, and the parents are either thoughtless—or exceedingly selfish—when they permit their children to monopolize the sidewalks with toy wagons, roller skates and bicycles. The writer does not blame the children—for no human being likes them better. In case of necessity he will answer any call at any time and help roll the baby up and down the sidewalk for an hour or two—but for the love of Mike, keep the bicycles, wagons, carts and roller skates from the public sidewalks and give the walking people a chance to attend to their business without running over some innocent child—whose parents have no respect for the comfort of others.

APPOINTIVE OR ELECTIVE BOARD?

Not only will the voters be asked to pass judgment upon a $3,000,000 school bond issue in next Monday's election, but two other propositions will be submitted along with this issue.

One calls for an additional 3c tax on the $100 valuation, making the school tax 78c on the $100, which will serve as a sinking fund and revenue for the current expenses incident to the maintenance and operation of the schools; salaries of teachers, janitors and others connected with the educational department of the city who are remunerated financially.

The other proposition puts it squarely up to the voters to make the future boards appointive (as at present) or elective, as was the vogue years ago.

The Informer favors the appointive system largely because it will inject too much politics in the school system for the best interests of all concerned; it will cripple, impair, impede and hamper the educational work of the community and make for inefficiency and the spoils system; with elections that will make for discord and often elevate to office inefficient, incompetent and incapable persons.

Then, too, if the elective system obtains, who knows but what a subterfuge will not be found to conduct a primary and thereby nullify the colored citizen's vote, if not disfranchise him altogether, as is practically done now in the democratic primary here?

What little we may hope to gain by an elective system would more than likely be short-lived and eventually prove a boomerang; for elective school trustees, in a city like Houston, would sooner or later be politicians or the willing and ready tools of designing and scheming political barons.

The position as member on the board of education in the independent school district of Houston pays no salary; and, with the necessity for hectic political campaigns and the customary fireworks and trotting out family skeletons employed and invoked in such political contests, it would be a very difficult, if not an impossible, task to induce public-spirited and big-hearted citizens to aspire or campaign for such offices of honor and service, where the pay is nil.

If the mayor is elected by the people (and this is only partly true in Houston) and if he in turn appoints the school board (as has been the custom here for the last several years), is not democracy functioning and is not this board responsible to the people per the mayor and city commissioners?

Another thing, these appointive boards, while they have not pleased everybody (and no human being, who amounted to a row of pins, ever has or ever will), they certainly have been a tremendous improvement over the elective boards of years ago, and The Informer thinks that it would be wisdom and common sense to "endure these ills than to fly to those we know not of."

Some of Houston's biggest and best citizens have served faithfully and unselfishly on the boards under its present modus operandi, but it would be next to impossible to get these citizens or any of their calibre and standing to offer themselves as candidates for such positions in a popular election.

The city and society would lose their able and astute services and the professional office seekers, long on palaver but short on performance, would form a monopoly and ere long build up a regu-

lar ring, and it would not be long before the Houston schools would be marked and marred by graft, crookedness, chicanery, inefficiency and incompetency.

We recognize the fact that in a democratic republic the people rule and have the inalienable and constitutional right to say who their public servants shall be; but liberty and license are not synonymous by any means, and all things that are lawful are not expedient.

The Informer is not a reactionary nor stand-patter, but we do believe in letting well enough alone, especially when such a policy seems to be getting tangible results and making for efficiency, harmony, growth, expansion and progress.

Since the schools have been divorced from the city, the board will have supervision over property estimated at $9,000,000, and peanut politicians would fail miserably trying to administer or supervise such a gigantic enterprise.

Colored voters will do well to remember that wherever an election is to be held for office either in the city or county, some way is always discovered to hold said elections without the colored brother participating; and safety first demands that we forsake not the old for the new.

Remember the adage, "A new broom sweeps well, but it takes an old broom to get the dirt."

Vote for the appointive board in Monday's election by all means and do not fail to vote for the 78c school tax for maintenance and operation of the local public schools.

VOTE! VOTE! VOTE!

Political — 1923.
Elections.

Pennsylvania.

Independent Candidate For Mayor of Philadelphia Waves Aside Color Question

Race Press Correspondent Gets Cordial Reception. Sits With "Scribes" From Metropolitan Papers.

By Edgar G. Brown.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Aug. 26—It had been my delightful pleasure and anexceedingly high honor on different occasions to secure an audience with notable citizens. I have arrived at time unannounced simultaneously at the very moment the other press "boys" were to be granted an interview, but I had given up hope of every being granted equal consideration as I always waited and "After you, my dear Alphonse" be[illegible] my silent guide. Just imagine my surprise as the independent candidate for mayor against the Republican combines profes[illegible] handshakers (who by the way was visited some weeks ago by a dozen or so of the Phyllys "leading" colored citizens who said they carried in their vest pocket the 90,000 Negro votes) well aware of the likelihood of a very enthusiastic response from above mentioned hirelings, sang merrily out these welcoming words as he entered his reception room. "Come in gentlemen, I want to see all the newspaper men at this time." Some of the other reporters appeared rather amazed and wondered if all would go well with their darker brother. Mr. Evans, as if to allay all misgivings, asked "What paper do you represent?" I proudly answered the Afro-American Pittsburgh Courier, New York News St. Louis Argus and the Indianapolis Spokesman, and I continued, "The Colored people of the nation are vitally interested in the public men of the third city in the United States". Mr. Evans answered, "I am glad you are here and I wish you would say for me that a citizen's ability and not his color is the only qualification that Powell Evans knows I am running for Mayor because no other capable man has entered the race and when I am elected Mayor, I will base my appointments on civil service examinations just as the City of ..ew York, where I understand Mayor Hylan has appointed a colored man on that commission at $5000.00 per year. I am sure there are just as proficient Colored men in Philadelphia, I will be glad if an opportunity to talk heart to heart with the colored voters in all parts of the city."

We predict a very enthusiastic reception for Powell Evans who does not confine his thoughts to a few street jobs for the loyal support of nearly 100,000 voters. They are no different than their friends in Chicago, Baltimore and New York who vote absolutely for the best man, be he black or white, Republican, Socialist, Farm Labor or Democratic as it most often happens.

RUNS FOR MAYOR

Philadelphia, Aug. 23.—Backed by the United Civil Association and nomination papers carrying the signature of 6,000 voters, J. Henry Duckrey, successful business man, has entered the race for Mayor. The committee back of him includes John W. Sparks, chairman; Dr. Walter L. Brandon, C. J. Grant, C. A. Judge, William Bush, Harry Phillips, Isaac Banks, Jesse C. Evans and Arthur L. Boykin.

Duckrey has five children, two of them Penn graduates and teaching in city schools.

THE CITY ELECTION

The city election held on Tuesday of last week was very one-sided. Mr. Kendricks, the organization candidate for Republican nomination, won by a majority of over 200,000 over Mr. Powell Evans, the Independent candidate. The entire colored population voted for Mr. Kendricks, as they were afraid to vote for Mr. Evans who is a native of South Carolina. The colored candidates fared well. Lawyer Dickerson, who was voted for for judge on a city wide ticket, got 30,000 votes and stood tenth of 18 candidates. Major R. R. Wright who was a candidate for council got nearly 5,000 votes and stood tenth out of 27 candidates. While Lawyer Dickerson was 150,000 short of winning and Major Wright 27,000 short of winning, the vote was encouraging and particularly the vote for councilman in West Philadelphia, which shows that if the colored people would stand solidly together with their white friends who believe in representation without regard to race, they can with a good candidate win recognition. The candidate for mayor, Mr. Duckery, withdrew and another candidate for judge withdrew. One of the features of the campaign was the organization of the Colored Workers' Association which financed its own campaign. This was a new thing in Philadelphia politics and brought much of respect to the colored people.

JAMES HOULAHEN

NOTICE COLORED VOTERS

A DUTY CONFRONTS ALL

Few men have achieved a bigger record in public service than has JAMES HOULAHEN, of Millvale, in the one term he has served as COUNTY COMMISSIONER. He has played a directing part in the Board of County Commissioners in the four years now drawing to a close.

He has been a friend of good roads.

He has built needed new bridges.

It was with his vote that a reduction of one-half mill in the county tax levy this year was made possible.

Before Houlahen became a member, meetings of the Board of County Commissioners were held largely behind closed doors, and it was on his motion all meetings of that body were thrown open to the people.

JAMES HOULAHEN is a candidate for re-election as COUNTY COMMISSIONER.

There is a well organized plan on foot to defeat the regularly nominated Democratic candidate, James Houlahen, by an alleged Ku Kluxer running under guise of a Prohibition nominee. Better to have a real Democrat than any kind of K. K. K. in any kind of office.

It should be the political, civic and patriotic duty of all Negro, Catholic and Jewish citizens to prevent the election of any representative of a group practicing bigotry and organized on principles of race and religious hatred.

You have your choice of voting for a fair-minded, liberal, first-class man, who is a Democratic nominee, or voting for two Republicans who are in no danger and allow the Fiery Cross to enter the all-powerful County Commissioner's office. It shouldn't be hard to decide.

The law provides that one of the three places should be filled by the minority party; heretofore the Democrats have secured this place. Treachery in the Republican ranks has brought out an insidious fight against Mr. Houlahen, the nominee, to make the K. K. K. the minority party. You can prevent the underhand trickery by including Mr. Houlahen in your vote for two commissioners.

TUESDAY, NOV. 6, GENERAL ELECTION

For Commissioner
JAMES HOULAHEN

(Political Advertisement)

PHILALDELPHIA ORGANIZATION TO NAME CANDIDATE FOR COUNCILMAN

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—A colored man to become a candidate for the Councilmanic seat now held by Councilman Charles B. Hall will be named tonight, the Rev. William A. Harrod, pastor of the First African Baptist Church, 15th and Christian streets, so announced today. The meeting will be held in the church.

"Many of my friends urged me to become a candidate, but I felt my calling is in the ministry," said Mr. Harrod. "I shall not be a candidate, but one will be agreed upon tonight." He announced the meeting will form a new civic and moral league, in which colored ministers throughout the city will be leaders.

Political—1923
Elections.

Ohio.

Dr. Joe T. Thomas, Candidate For City Council, 3rd District

The Cleveland Gazette

Dr. Joe T. Thomas, candidate for councilman of the third district, Cleveland, O., was born at Greenville, Alabama, December 25 1874.

Received a primary education in the public schools of Pensacola Florida; graduated with the degree B. S. from the A. & M. College, Normal, Ala., in 1896 studied for special degree at Clarl University, Atlanta, Ga., the following year, but left this institution to enter the U. S. navy to help run down Filibusters; served in the U. S. navy throughout the Spanish-American war; while in the navy traveled around the world stopping for extensive periods in most of the world countries, where he carefully studied the customs and habits of the people.

10-6-23

Cleveland Ohio

Was honorably discharged from the navy in 1900 and married Miss Zenie M. Norris of Pensacola, Fla. the same year.

Entered the Meharry Medical College, Nashville, Tenn., in 1901 and received the degree of doctor of medicine in 1905; successfully passed the Alabama state board and practiced medicine in the city of Birmingham, Ala., for thirteen years.

Acting in the capacity of U. S. examining physician on the exemption board of Jefferson county, Ala during the World War and for many years figured prominently in the political and social life of Alabama.

He is a citizen of Cleveland, property owner, taxpayer, and a Spanish-American war veteran.

Because of the doctor's wide experience and thorough knowledge of foreign colonies, when the Versaillies treaty was presented to the U. S. congress for ratification, he was called before the foreign relations committee of the U. S. congress by Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, chairman of that committee, to discuss the disposition of the German colonies in Africa.

Dr. Thomas is a member of the foreign trades council of the United States; is a member of the Cleveland Academy of Medicine and was instrumental in securing an equal opportunity for all physicians to practice in City hospital; completed a post course in surgery at Western Reserve University in 1923

Dr. Thomas has always been a keen student of the political and civic interests of our city and if elected will bring to the council a vertibale storehouse of knowledge gained in the schools and colleges of our country, and enrichened by years of experience in handling civic, national and world problems.

Fleming Re-Elected to Cleveland City Council

Cleveland Gazette 11-16-23

(By The Associated Negro Press)

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 15.—Thomas W. Fleming, according to latest returns, has been re-elected to the City Council in Cleveland. Under the new law in Cleveland, there will be only twenty-five councilmen with enlarged duties, a city manager and a mayor, who will be president of the council and look after the honorary side of the city administration. Alexander H. Martin, who was a candidate for Municipal Judge, failed to be elected. Mr. Martin is regarded as one of the leading men of the legal profession.

Political — 1923.
Elections.

NEGRO DEMOCRAT CAN'T TAKE SEAT

N.Y. Amsterdam News 11-14-23

George W. Harris, Alderman of the 21st A. D., who was declared by the Committee on Privileges and Elections of the Board of Aldermen to have been defeated in November, 1921, by John William Smith, his Democratic opponent, obtained an order temporarily restraining the Board from seating Smith, Friday, from Supreme Court Justice Ford. 7-16-23

The result of the balloting, according to the returns announced election night, was close and Smith carried a fight to be seated into the Board, which thereafter canvassed the returns through its committee.

DR. ROBERTS AND MISS WRIGHT NAMED ON THE COUNTY EX. COMMITTEE

The Executive Committee of the Republican County Committee, at a recent meeting, adopted by unanimous vote a resolution declaring that "the rights and wishes of the colored people should be directly presented to Republican party councils by members of the race."

In accordance with a provision of the resolutions that the executive members from the 19th and 21st Assembly Districts designate from each district a colored man and woman as additional executive members of the Executive Committee, Dr. Charles H. Roberts, former Alderman, and Miss Sadie Wright were named from the 21st District.

BROOKLYN STANDARD UNION
NOVEMBER 18, 1923

Reminiscences of the Days When Negro Bootblack Was Elected in the Eighth Ward, But Got No Further.

To the Editor of The Standard Union:

The recent election, and, especially, its results, recalled to mind old-time Eighth Ward politicians and their campaigning for office, among them John McIntyre, who was elected Alderman on the Democratic ticket and who died on Election night. He had been ill several weeks and a committee was appointed to notify him of his election. When the committee arrived at McIntyre's home, he was dead, having passed away about the time the polls closed.

Another old-timer was Dan Lake. He was supervisor of the ward several times and was later elected county auditor of the old City of Brooklyn. He was popular and always a strong candidate. Lake was killed while returning from the races at the Sheepshead Bay track in a train collision.

William H. Cadmus, Republican, was a sort of continous performer candidate. He ran for some office every year. Apparently all he did was run, for he never was elected.

Dick Rice, the constable (th . was some job), was a "horse of another color." He was nominated and elected every year on the Democratic ticket and held office until his death. Dick was always good to the poor. On many occasions, when serving a dispossess on a family, he gave them his five dollar fee to help them move.

After Rice died, Pete Black, a street car conductor, was elected constable. He had a Republican opponent several years who finally gave up, saying "no Republican can get elected in the Eighth Ward." Rice held full sway several years. Then something happened that surprised the voters of Kings County, almost as much as the Owens-McCarren incident that transpired about the same time. In the Republican landslide that elected the late Charles A. Schieren, mayor of Brooklyn, a negro got elected in the Eighth Ward.

Black was the Democratic nominee as usual. No one would oppose him. Those approached said it was useless. The Republicans, however, decided to put some one on their ticket. As a joke, they nominated a negro bootblack who had a shoe-shining stand in front of Krombach's Hotel, Twenty-fifth street and Third avenue, then Democratic ward headquarters. The negro bootblack beat Black by two hundred majority.

When Black came to the hotel to congratulate his successor and saw who it was, he started in to "wipe the negro bootblack off the earth." He would probably have done it but for the police. The negro bootblack never held office. He would have had a hard row to hoe if he attempted. He finally relinquished the office to Black. As a compromise, Pete let him shine his shoes.

TOM FOX

New York.

COLORED DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATES WIN IN TAMMANY LANDSLIDE, WHILE BOTH POPE AND HARDING LOSE

New York News
N.Y. Sun 11-10-23

Republican Party Given Stern Rebuke in All Harlem Colored Districts—Victory of Shields Over McNeil Repudiates Rotten Leadership of Leader Conklin

The facts substantially in the election of Tuesday in the colored Harlem districts are that the Twenty-first Assembly district colored Democratic candidates, Henri W. Shields and John William Smith, beat John T. McNeil and Dr. H. O. Harding for Assembly and Board of Aldermen by more than five hundred votes, while Martin Healey beat Aiken A. Pope, the colored Republican candidate for Alderman, by more than three thousand votes. Consternation has seized the Republican leaders white and colored, of the Twenty-first district.

Nothing could more completely repudiate the leadership of Leader Robert T. Conklin of that district than the rebuke which the colored voters gave him by voting even in their rock-ribbed districts in majority numbers for the colored Democratic candidates. While Republican Assemblymen were elected in larger numbers than last year throughout the State, that the banner Republican district of Harlem should elect a Democratic Assemblyman is heralded as proof positive of the incompetency and impossibility of that district's leader. He not only refused to nominate a colored candidate for Alderman with proven strength but he blindly persisted in his refusal to name a colored candidate for the Assembly. Despite the fact that every leader and factor, white and colored, joined in the mad effort of Conklin's the task was impossible. Despite the outrageous treatment accorded George W. Harris he gave his voice and his pen and his influence, but all to no avail.

Martin Healey Buries Aiken Pope

An equally big surprise was that in the Nineteenth Assembly district, wehre Alderman Martin Healey overwhelmed his colored opponent, Aiken A. Pope by more than three thousand votes. Pope was an able candidate and Leader David B. Costuma left no stone unturned to reelect him, and the colored districts stood overwhelmingly by him. The exact opposite was true in the Twenty-first district. The white election districts killed Pope's chances in the lower end but the colored election districts were largely responsible for the slaughter of the Republican candidates in the upper district.

Political—1923 Elections.

New Jersey.

LIGHTFOOT NOMINATED FOR NEW JERSEY ASSEMBLYMAN

By Wilfred R. Bain.

Thoroughly aroused over the recent wave of segregation that almost threatens existence itself, residents here have decided to put their own candidate in the field for the position as assmblyman from Atlantic County, in an effort to stem the tide. At a meeting of the Third Ward Regular Republican Club, numbering very nearly 1,000 members and representative of 15,000 colored citizens recently, Attorney James A. Lightfoot was nominated.

Lightfoot is a bitter foe of the advocates of segregation and has been one of its foremost and consistent fighters. Despite adverse decisions, from lower courts and two from the Assistant Commissioner of Education, the "never say die" spirit is the attitude of all. The nominee is a Howard graduate and one of the leading lawyers of the community.

He is one of the most progressive and aggressive of the younger type of our group, and knows no compromise. In past campaigns, he fought against all measures that would have a tendency toward lessening the rights of his race group, and thus for many years was independent in politics.

Being popular with the masses of the voters his election is almost assured in advance. Asked to make a statement, after he had been honored by his party, Attorney Lightfoot declared: "This nomination is a great surprise to me. I would rather that I were not chosen, but since I have been nominated, my hat is in the ring to stay."

His platform will include a provision to place real estate owners and landlords within the jurisdiction of the courts for exhorbiant rentals. An equal rights bill, similar to the one being pushed in Pennsylvania, is another plank in the platform that is expected to bring him victory.

The young attorney is himself a father of two children, and feels the great injustice being perpetuated upon all children as keenly as other parents. He has the support of State Senator Eemerson L. Richards and Congressman Isaac Bacharach, besides the Atlantic County leader, Mr. Enoch L. Johnson.

This is the first time in the history of the resort that a candidate of color has aspired to represent his district in the lower house of the New Jersey legislature. Out of a total registration of 25,000 voters, the colored voters number more than 8,000 or nearly one-third of the total voting strength. F. D. Francis, Thomas G. Ross and W. R. Bain will manage his campaign.

NEWARK N. J. EVE. NEWS

DECEMBER 8, 1923

Colored Republicans Favor Dr. Alexander for Delegate

Dr. Walter G. Alexander of Orange, who was the first member of the colored race to be elected to the New Jersey Assembly, was indorsed for election as a delegate-at-large to the 1924 Republican National Convention at a meeting yesterday afternoon of the executive board of the Colored Republican State Conference, held at 212 Bank street.

The conference also decided to ask the support of the state party leaders for colored delegates from two Congressional districts, one in North and the other in South Jersey. Assemblyman Oliver Randolph of this city was mentioned for the North Jersey place.

The executive board, which is composed of a man and woman representative from each county, commended President Coolidge for "his forward stand" taken in his first message to Congress, and decided to ask Congress to adopt the program outlined by the President. The board will ask the State Legislature to pass a joint resolution urging Congress to adopt effective anti-lynching legislation.

DR. GEO. E. CANNON IS NAMED DELEGATE AT LARGE FROM N. J.

(Special Correspondence)

Trenton, N. J.—The Republican State Committee met here on Tuesday, December 18, and "suggested" the seven Republican candidates for delegates-at-large to the Republican National Convention. 12-22-23

For the first time in the history of the State a colored man was named as one of the delegates-at-large. The honor fell on Dr. George E. Cannon of Jersey City, who defeated Dr. Walter G. Alexander, an aspirant for the same post. Afterwards Dr. Alexander was named as the alternate to Dr. Cannon.

Dr. Cannon's candidacy was strongly supported by Oliver Randolph, former Assemblyman, now Assistant United States District Attorney.

DR. GEO. E. CANNON NAMED DELEGATE AT LARGE FROM N. J.

Baltimore Herald

Trenton, N. J.—The Republican State Committee met here on Tuesday, December 18th, and "suggested" the secen Republican candidates for delegates-at-large to the Republican National Convention. 12-26-23

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Dr. Cannon's candidacy was strongly supported by Oliver Randolph, former assemblyman, now assistant United States District Attorney.

Missouri.

Political—1923
Elections.

The First Woman Deputy Constable

St. Louis, Mo.

2-9-23

MISS ELNORA TURPIN

Miss Turpin was recently appointed as one of his deputies by Chas. H. Turpin who was reelected Constable in the Fourth District of St. Louis for his third term.

Miss Turpin is the first of her sex and race to hold a similar office in this state. The appointment is in recognition of the enfranchisement of women, who played an important part in the recent election.

As Deputy Constable, Miss Turpin will serve legal papers, make arrests and carry a gun if she so desires. When seen by a representative of The Argus, she stated that she did'nt know yet whether she would or not, adding that, "It all depends upon the circumstances."

Mr. Turpin also re-appointed Richard J. Clay, who served as a deputy during a considerable part of his last term.

Political—1923.
Elections.

DR. MERCHANT FOR DELEGATE-AT-LARGE.

Last week THE NEWS announced the candidacy of Dr. Merchant for the place of Delegate-at-large to the next Republican Convention in 1924.

We are sure a host of Republicans were gratified at the announcement.

Louisville News

It has been the custom for years to send one Colored man as a member of the BIG FOUR delegates-at-large.

11-24-23

The Fifth District—comprising Louisville—has never had a Colored man. We are sure the rest of the State will grant that it is fair play to yield to the Fifth District this time. That being true, we are equally sure no man deserves the honor more than Dr. W. T. Merchant.

For twenty-five years he has labored in this community. The Red Cross Sanitarium, which has been a blessing to the Race, is the one big thing that Mr. Merchant has put over. It was his dream and it has come true, shedding its beneficenses over hundreds of our people, who would have suffered had it not come true.

Louisville

In business Dr. Merchant has invested of his means to the end that the Negro in Kentucky and Louisville should make progress.

In his chosen profession Dr. Merchant has contributed greatly to the welfare and the health of the community.

Ky.

Dr. Merchant has been a worth-while citizen.

The office which he seeks is political. A glace at Dr. Merchant's political record convinces the most skeptical he deserves this honor from his party.

He has been a loyal, steadfast Republican all his life. When it was dangerous to be a Republican in Louisville, he was a leader and a worker. When things looked dark and doubtful and the Republican party wavered on the Negro—he stood steadfast.

Why say more at this time? The Fifth District is entitled to a Colored delegate-at-large.

Dr. Merchant is entitled to the honor of being that man.

BISHOP CAREY AND A KENTUCKY CANDIDATE.

It appears that Bishop Carey, former Chicagoan but original Georgian, has become so incensed at the tactics of a Kentucky candidate for governor that he has taken pains as Bishop over the district that embraces Kentucky, to repudiate his actions in no uncertain terms.

Dallas Express

When one realizes that this candidate, like unto so many of our demagogic Southern politicians, has chosen to refer to the Negro women voters of Kentucky as "nigger wenches" from his citizenry of Kentucky belonged to the church of Bishop Cary in order that their voices might be added to the shout of disapproval.

Dallas Ref.

We are human beings who think, feel and have the ability to resent insult even as other Americans. We see no reason in this day, or at any day, for the insult and abuse which a certain type of politician seems to feel it necessary to heap upon Negroes during political campaigns. And there can be no doubt that we are heartily in accord with Bishop Carey and his church in their campaign against this man who would be governor of the state.

Often we wonder where the boasted chivalry and refinement of these political "gentlemen" is. They, lacking issues, use the Negro as their battle cry and hope to ride into places of power on

Kentucky.

the hatred which they know is never dormant in the unthinking masses to which they cater. These men are dangerous leaders. Were their constituents composed of serious thinkers they would lack a following. For by no stretch of imagination can it be conceived that men, who will so demean themselves and disgrace the civilization which they at the same breath boast, can lead a people along paths of progress and construction.

10-20-23

We hope that Bishop Carey and his campaign against the insults of this man to the women of our race may succeed. It deserves the support of every man who has love and respect for the women of our race—those of us who in spite of handicaps more numerous and conditions more unbearable and unthinkable than any others in America still maintain themselves as queens and seek to people the land with ambitions, sun crowned sons.

They are due our last full measure of devotion. They have always been due from us more than they have received. The utter disgrace of those who defame them is the smallest contribution possible to be made to them. It should be done readily and cheerfully wherever circumstances warrant it.

Political—1923

Elections.

Mississippi.

MISSISSIPPI FIRES FIRST COOLIDGE GUN

Republicans Protest Cutting Down Representation.

JACKSON, Miss., Oct. 25.—In a large and representative mass convention here the Republicans of Mississippi adopted resolutions protesting in strong terms against the action of thenational executive committee in cutting down the representation of Mississippi in the national convention. The resolutions unreservedly endorse President Coolidge and the present administration; endorse the Smith-Towner educationalbill; favor a liberal policy toward railroads but a reduction in preesnt rates, and urges the entrance of the United States into the world court at the earliest possible moment. The resolutions close with a prayer that nothing be done by the party leaders which might be construed as approval or acquiescence in the "Democratic efofrt at annihilation of the Republican party in the south."

The convention was well attended all parts of the state being represented. S. D. Redmond of Jackson was made chairman and Rev. E. B. Tapp, secretary.

A delegation was selected to appear before the National Republican Committee at its meeting in December, to present the protest against cutting Mississippi's representation down to four votes. The delegation is as follows: S. D. Redmond, M. J. Mulvihill, M. H. Daily, W. O. Ligon, E. E. Robertson, I. T. Montgomery, J. M. Shumpert, E. L. Patton, P. W. Howard, E. B. Topp, J. W. Hair, E. W. Barnes, L. K. Atwood, G. W. Gilliam, Wesley Crayton, Thomas I. Keys and A. J. Brown. This delegation is representative of both factions in this state.

10-26-23

The resolutions adopted by the convention follow:

1. We, the Republicans of the state of Mississippi, in convention assembled, renewing our allegiance and proclaiming our unyielding faith, confidence and fidelity in the principles of the Republican party as the true agency of, and sponsor for, the rights of all the people, and the exemplification of the best that there is in American life today, we deeply mourn and deplore the fact that the all wise Providence has seen fit to take from us our able, wise and lovable party leader and chieftain in the person of the late and lamented Warren G. Harding, at a time when his wise counsel and sagacious leadership was most needed for the welfare of mankind throughout the world and we commend his beautiful and useful life and character to the emulation of the youth of the land.

2. We unreservedly endorse the present Republican administration and pledge our abiding faith in the unerring guidance and statesmanship of President Calvin Coolidge and express the belief that the country has in him one of the ablest and safest executives in the history of the nation.

3. We deplore the action of the Republican national committee at its last meeting whereby the representation of the state of Mississippi was reduced to only four delegates in future Republican national convention and would most respectfully say that such action on the part of the committee was error, and not in keeping with that broad liberality of spirit and principle which was responsible for the conception and birth of the Grand Old Party.

We feel that there is democracy only in the fullest and the freest enfranchisement and representation of all the people, wherefore, we respectfully petition the Republican national committee to reconsider said reduction of the representation from Mississippi and the other southern states and restore our former rightful, just and equitable quota of 20 delegates which were ours prior to the convention of 1916.

We favor more general activity on the part of the party in this state.

We favor the most liberal appropriation in keeping with prudence for flood control of the Mississippi River.

We favor most rigid enforcement of all laws, and especially do we urge at this time a more rigid enforcement of the Volstead act and the eighteenth amendment to the federal constitution.

We urge the enactment of proper egislation for the curbing of lynch aw adn mob violence.

We urge a just and equitable enforcement of all laws equally upon all people.

Realizing taht the safety of the nation and perpetuity of our institutions lepend upon an intelligent understanding of American ideals and principles, we therefcre favor the strictst enforcement of our immigration laws.

We favor the reduction of all taxes wherever and whenever feasible.

Feeling that good and useful citizenship is wholly dependent upon intelligence, we urge the adoption o the Smith-Towner educational bill, o some other such federal measure, and more liberal support of education by by the state and federal governments.

We favor a liberal policy on the part of the government toward the railroads, but we favor a reduction of the freight and passenger fares on all lines at the earliest possible date, believing this to be for the best interests of both the common carriers and the public will be subserved.

In order that the state of chaos now pervading all Europe may be ended, this country's commercial relations with the world restored to normal and the peace of the world re-established and maintained, we urge the entrance of the United States into the world court at the earliest posible date.

We sincerely ask and implore that nothing be done by our own party eaders which might tend to lend the thought of acquiescence and approval of Democratic effort at annihilation of he Republican party in the south.

Political—1923

Illinois.

Election

GEORGE ADAMS SEEKS 3D WARD ALDERMANSHIP

Chicago Daily News

The candidacy of George C. Adams for alderman of Third ward took a decided lead of all other candidates this week when he was endorsed by various organizations of the Third ward, composed of social workers, club women, church leaders, lawyers, doctors and men and women in all walks of life. This is attributed to the fact that the progressive platform of Mr. Adams, together with the character of the man, more nearly gives expression to the hope and political aspirations of the people than the platform of any of his opponents. "I yield to none in my love of and perseverance for the attainment of civic virtue and community contentment," said Mr. Adams, Sunday morning, in speaking to the vest congregation at Bethel church, 30th and Dearborn streets. "Moreover," continued Mr. Adams, "if I am nominated and elected alderman of this ward, the front door of my office shall ever remain open to you as your right, and the power of my office will be exercised for the benefit of the people whom I consider it my duty to serve without 'pull' and without charge."

2-17-23

G. C. Adams

Later in the day, Mr. Adams appeared before the great congregation of Grant Memorial church of which Rev. Scott is pastor, and after restating his determination to respond willingly and cheerfully to the needs and wishes of his constituency, proceeded to discuss the platform by which he proposed to regulate his public duties and best serve the people who elect him, and particularly dwelt upon his determination to secure for the people of the Third ward an adequate bathing beach at a convenient point for their accommodation. The address was frequently interrupted by a prolonged and enthusiastic applause.—Advertisement.

ALDERMANIC VOTE IN CHICAGO'S FIFTY NEW WARDS.

Chicago Daily News 2-21-23

First Ward.

John L. Capitose	245
John J. Coughlin	7,315
George Hodge	323
Albert E. Muller	286
Total	8,179

Coughlin's majority, 6,451.

Second Ward.

Louis B. Anderson	6,360
William G. Anderson	224
John W. Hall	154
Thomas E. M. Heath	65
T. Arnold Hill	2,572
Annie B. Schultz-Knighten	94
Cornelius F. Stradford	426
Augustus L. Williams	1,293
Virgil Williams	495
Total	11,683

Anderson's majority, 1,037.

Third Ward.

George O. Adams	655
Charles F. Brown	3,105
Joseph P. Ennis	551
Robert R. Jackson	6,644
A. T. Malley	320
Clyde Slusser	956
Total	12,231

Jackson's majority, 1,057.

Fourth Ward.

James E. Kidwell	2,706
Ulysses S. Schwartz	8,536
Total	11,242

Schwartz' majority, 5,830.

Fifth Ward.

Edward J. Carey	244
Charles Scribner Eaton	4,603
David Eichner	2,370
Charles E. Fox	1,288
Joseph Frank	158
James H. Hartford	549
Jesse S. Smith	1,015
Ella Farnsworth Wafui	1,270
Total	11,497

Eaton and Eichner in second election.

Sixth Ward.

Earl R. Dunning	411
William P. Garrity	937
Guy Guernsey	5,419
George W. Hamilton, Sr.	679
Ray E. Lane	983
John H. McNeilly	847
H. W. Reed	1,014
Total	10,290

Guernsey's majority, 548.

Seventh Ward.

Lester V. Bratton	164
Emmett Cavanaugh	440
Clam L. U. Clemens	999
Percy M. Knight	671
Max Rathberger	1,416
Ross A. Woodhull	6,691
Total	10,381

Woodhull's majority, 3,690.

Eighth Ward.

John D. Casey	913
Michael J. Connelly	1,478
Hialmar Ekstromer	1,938
Carl Festin	682
John C. Flora	76
Adam Geringer	408
Adolph J. Kirbach	69
Harry L. Lathe	1,041
William B. Meyering	2,931
John G. Rietz	577
Allen G. Schreiver	502
John J. Simpson	206
Morris Wilson	1,704
Fred L. World	240
Total	12,771

Meyering and Ekstromer in second election.

Ninth Ward.

Clarence P. Bayne	1,859
Sheldon W. Govier	5,156
Charles V. Johnson	1,399
Guy Madderom	1,366
Albert J. Ton	218
Total	9,998

Govier's majority, 314.

Tenth Ward.

Fred C. Bogs	71
Hans Borg	23
Elmer A. Brown	1,001
Ernest M. Cross	1,377
P. C. Havill	25
Charles Hirschfeld	772
Simon P. Lundquist	317
John T. Meagher	2,012
Alfred O'Connor	1,033
Frank E. Renshaw	202
Andrew Ringman	1,040
Joseph Vale	206
Total	8,078

Meagher and Cross in second election.

Eleventh Ward.

Charles Chapp	191
Timothy A. Hogan	5,350
John A. Richert	5,224
Total	10,765

One precinct missing.

Twelfth Ward.

William J. Gormley	4,209
John F. Krause	97
Ernest Kunstmann	4,837
Robert J. Mulcahy	1,289
Frank V. Zintak	2,161
Total	12,593

Kunstmann and Gormley in second election.

Thirteenth Ward.

No contest. Ald. Joseph B. McDonough.

Fourteenth Ward.

Michael J. Costello	4,326
William R. O'Toole	6,889
Charles P. Quinlan	878
Total	12,093

O'Toole's majority, 1,685.

Fifteenth Ward.

O. W. Billson	638
Thomas F. Byrnes	8,467
A. J. Moynihan	1,07[illegible]
Val J. Mulvey	1,284
Julius Priess	470
Total	11,897

Byrnes majority, 5,037.

Sixteenth Ward.

Charles J. Anderson	136
Clarence N. Bergstrom	2,031
Thomas A. Devens	501
William Harold Fax	513
Scott M. Hogan	2,355
Terence F. Moran	6,250
Edwin G. Palm	941
James L. Quigley	503
William Stelk	64
Total	13,294

Moran and Hogan in second election.

Seventeenth Ward.

Riley A. Bender	58
William R. Crow	1,[illegible]
John F. Futcher	688
Frank M. Hallenbeck	3,[illegible]
John H. Lyle	3,708
William P. Nolan	156
John J. Sullivan	2,394
Total	12,265

Hallenbeck and Lyle in second election.

Eighteenth Ward.

George F. Bailey	9[illegible]
Harry Bandringa	223
Charles A. Bard	2,342
Thomas M. Crane	2,159
August W. Domke	3,007
Louis L. George	699
Henry Groenier	66
John J. Healy	172
Patrick J. McGann	109
Patrick F. Ryan	3,536
S. L. Schrager	137
William G. Wehrwein	420
Total	12,962

Ryan and Domke in second election.

Nineteenth Ward.

Kellam Foster	158
Donald S. McKinlay	3,825
Benjamin S. Wilson	5,326
Philip W. Yarrow	3,785
Total	13,094

Wilson and McKinley in second election.

Twentieth Ward.

Henry L. Fick	4,652
Ernest Kunde	3,090

Fick's majority, 1,562.

Twenty-First Ward.

Dennis Horan	5,154
John J. Ragodny	3,993
Total	9,147

Horan's majority, 1,161.

Twenty-Second Ward.

Louis A. Cejka	1,227
Joseph Cepak	4,772
Total	5,992

Sepak's majority, 3,545.

Twenty-Third Ward.

Jacob J. Fink	399
Philip Godins	144
Joseph Otto Kostner	7,972
John Lehman	1,982
Fred G. Halley	582

Kostner's majority, 4,865.

Twenty-Fourth Ward.

Jacob M. Arvey	5,570
Paul W. Rothenberg	2,212
Morris Seskind	1,437
Total	9,219

Arvey's majority, 1,921.

Twenty-Fifth Ward.

Ald. John Powers.....No contest

Twenty-Sixth Ward.

Maurice W. Goldstein	628
Frank Klaus	1,678
Joseph A. Mendel	5,856
Alexander Williams	524
Total	8,686

Mendel's majority, 3,026.

Twenty-Seventh Ward.

Robert C. Densmore	463
Harry W. Skinner	436
John J. Touhy	8,895
Arthur W. Wallace	2,594
Total	12,088

Touhy's majority, 5,702.

Twenty-Eighth Ward.

Samuel Cohn	181
H. W. Harris	203
Frank R. Losby	1,343
Edward J. Lyons	3,876
George M. Maypole	5,993
Total	11,596

Maypole's majority, 390.

Twenty-Ninth Ward.

John J. Fitzgerald	457
Albert J. Horan	9,137
Samuel O. Shaffer	4,831

Horan's majority, 3,849.

Thirtieth Ward.

Edwin N. Anderson	917
John S. Clark	10,995
John Gallagher	117
Christopher W. Keane	6,553
Cornelius F. McCarthy	111
Total	18,693

Clark's majority, 3,257.

Thirty-First Ward.

Stanley Adamkiewicz	3,043
Thomas P. Devereux	2,487
William Schultz	104
Stanley S. Walkowiak	1,864

Adamkiewicz and Devereux in second election.

Thirty-Second Ward.

Gustav Dudle	102
Walter J. Jarzembowski	855
Medard A. Kunz	2,421
William J. Mannion	678
Joseph Higgins Smith	3,934
Total	7,990

Smith and Kunz in second election.

Thirty-Third Ward.

Wenceslaus F. Hetman	503
Bruno S. Mindak	2,220
Joseph Petlak	5,128
Adam Switalski	661

Petlak's majority, 1,836.

Thirty-Fourth Ward.

Herman Dickstein	771
John P. Grace	654
Edward J. Kaindl	5,178
Total	5,603

Kaindle's majority, 3,753.

Thirty-Fifth Ward.

Fred Freso	175
James J. McComb	2,368
Oscar H. Olsen	1,618
Erwin W. Rieckmann	1,264
Edward A. Russell	83
Arthur Winfield Scott	67
George Seif	3,590
Frederick A. Shelton	152
George R. Stewart	420
Total	9,637

Seif and McComb in second election.

Thirty-Sixth Ward.

Philip Richard Davis	699
Ed. Eckerly	658
Conrad H. Janke	846
Eugene L. Nusser	3,542
A. C. Sievers	3,420
Total	9,165

One precinct missing.
Nusser and Sievers in second election.

Thirty-Seventh Ward.

Stanley P. Adams	87
Eden T. Brekke	3,212
Anna Donaldson	93
John P. Garner	4,709
Wiley W. Mills	6,443
Thomas B. Wadleigh	66
Total	14,610

Mills and Garner in second election.

Thirty-Eighth Ward.

Max Adamowski	5,275
William F. Armknecht	2,368
John F. Grote	362
Earl J. Hays	2,308
Total	10,313

Adamowski's majority, 237.

Thirty-Ninth Ward.

Harry Barrett	1,737
Joseph A. Bronder	107
Nicholas S. Budzban	1,257
Thomas Gramm	429
Anthony J. Holka	1,060
Thomas R. Horan	187
Jason A. Imes	173
Hugh P. Lutz	230
John P. Remus	447
Charles Reuss	2,298
Charles G. Stasch	41
Frank J. Tomczak	3,786
Total	11,752

Tomczak and Reuss in second election.

Fortieth Ward.

Joseph L. Bondy, Jr.	83
Isaac Newton Chellew	1,992
Alexander F. Falk	1,926
Arthur T. Frank	238
Christ A. Jensen	3,604
Edmund E. Kietzer	217
Joseph A. Manning	1,276
Sophus E. Richards	1,995
Joseph C. Ross	1,757
J. S. Werremeyer	87
Total	13,174

Jensen and Richards in second election.

Forty-First Ward.

Edward R. Armitage	2,846
Frank W. Barber	1,776
Hans Blase	1,542
Thomas J. Bowler	1,978
Peter C. Lawrence	167
Joseph A. Lorenc	84
Timothy P. Quinn	166
William J. Sloan	1,477
John H. Solberg	376
Leo I. Zboril	127
Total	10,530

Armitage and Bowler in second election.

Forty-Second Ward.

Cherles J. Agnew	2,388
Dorsey R. Crowe	7,853
Florence S. Hall	3
Fred H. Hart	105
Harry Lapp	49
Robert L. Montgomery	145
Total	10,573

Crowe's majority, 5,223.

Forty-Third Ward.

Arthur F. Albert	4,827
Frank J. Fricker	635
Gustav Johnson	242
Leo C. Klein	761
John G. Longbehn	329
John Paul	186
John L. Scholl	1,187
Frank K. Waldherr	618
Total	8,735

Albert's majority, 919.

Forty-Fourth Ward.

George G. Beidler	392
John J. Brennan	608
Edward P. Byrnes	445
Adam Kleis	240
Thomas O. Wallace	5,586
Frank A. West	3,434

Total	10.705

Wallace's majority 467.

Forty-Fifth Ward.

Leo M. Brieske	6.500
Joseph Burkhart, Jr.	943
James Dorney	1.347
John Haderlein	3.430
Total	12.226

Brieske's majority 780.

Forty-Sixth Ward.

John W. Belmont	3.211
Herbert C. Lust	1.479
Oscar F. Nelson	5.252
Total	9.942
Nelson's majority	562

Forty-Seventh Ward.

Fred Burkhard	1.796
Thomas R. Caspers	2.235
Harry W. Klinke	4.667
Herman Peglow	3.976
Total	12.674

Two precincts missing.
Klinke and Peglow in second election.

Forty-Eighth Ward.

Nate De Lue	671
Frank X. Dolan	204
Frank J. Link	3,773
Fred J. Reese	950
William D. Saltiel	879
George Stollery	1.164
George T. Trumbull	1.304
Total	9.035

Link and Trumbull in second election.

Forty-Ninth Ward.

Sam E. Anderson	395
Nimmo Black	250
Walter L. Campion	113
E. I. Frankhauser	4,692
Romaine A. Goudie	1 181
Bert F. Gunderlock	357
Lucius J. M. Malmin	384
John E. Maloney	5.034
Fred Ruhling	699

Frankhauser and Maloney in second election.

Fiftieth Ward.

William M. Brown	2.043
Clyde C. Fisher	2.830
William H. Pontow	3.233
Scott C. Whalon	770
Total	8.876

Pontow and Fisher in second election.

ANDERSON BEATS FIELD FOR COUNCIL

Chicago Defender

Bob Jackson Also Victor; Hill Brushed Off; Heath Gets a Vote From Each Precinct

3-3-23

While Roscoe Simmons was telling a cheering, yelling audience that jammed the old Pekin theater building that he did not care who was elected mayor of the City of Chicago just so long as the "devoted" voters of the Second ward showed their foresight by electing to represent the Second ward and "his" ward a man of the ability of Louis B. Anderson, Edward H. Wright, Second ward committeeman, was reporting that the city council's redoubtable leader had been re-elected, overwhelmingly defeating the "field of gold" that had opposed him.

Jew, Greek, Italian, German, Anglo-Saxon and the freed sons and daughters from the South's oppression, a composite American group, acclaimed in frenzied outbursts precinct returns that indicated Anderson's swelling majority.

Signs of Election

And when the final mark had been counted there emerged two new tenets in the political faith that had inspired the voting celebrants. Their political leaders, Anderson, Wright, DePriest, backfired at the menace which the stand of the Second ward voters Tuesday is calculated to destroy.

First, these leaders declared, the Second ward must be free. Cheer after cheer punctured each assertion that nobody outside the Second ward is to tell the voters of the district what they must do. The "devoted" voters of the Second ward are to teach the Warricks, uplifters and spolismen from outside that leaders of the ward are made in the ward. That was the word that went round. That was the pronouncement that drew solemn, strong endorsement.

DePriest told them further that the Second and Third wards are organized—the election had proved it. The lesson learned by the voters was that so long as they remained organized, no outside influences, nor inside Race traitors, could defeat the honest purposes of the district's residents.

Refers to Traducers

Anderson thanked his supporters. He had a word for those who had not supported him. He referred to their campaign of "traduction, villification and slander which had left him unscathed." He promised to do his duty as he has done it—as God as shown him the way.

DePriest brought the message of Jackson's victory, as decisive as that of Anderson. No room for doubt was left when he and Wright agreed that the Second and Third wards are to work together, with one common aim. He referred to the fact that they hold the balance of power in voting contests and that they do intend to make use of it.

Anderson's opponents made surprisingly bad runs. The M. V. L.'s candidate (styled "Miserable" Voters league by Roscoe Simmons), T. Arnold Hill, ran second with 2,572 votes to Anderson's 6,360. A. L. Williams was third with 1,293; Virgil Williams, 495; Cornelius Stratford, 426; William G. Anderson, 224; John W. Hall, 154; Annie B. Schultz-Knighten, 94; Thomas E. M. Heath, 65.

W. G. (Habeas Corpus) Anderson is reported to have blamed his poor run on the similarity of his name with that of the victor.

Robert Jackson in the Third ward won 6,644 votes to the 3,105 of his nearest opponent, Charles F. Brown (white). George Adams received 655. Joseph P. Ennis, 551; Clyde Slusser, 956; A. T. Malley, 320.

THOMPSON POWER IN COUNCIL WIPED OUT

Chicago Daily News

2-28-23

Twenty-Five Aldermen Regain Their Seats Without Entering Second Contest.

RICHERT PROBABLY LOSES

Spectacular to the extent of landslides in some wards and in others hairbreadth finishes, with the sufferers in most cases being candidates of the Thompson-Lundin stripe, the first general aldermanic election under the new fifty-ward law was looked back upon to-day by politicians as bringing out more surprising features than any local election in Chicago in years. Thirty of the wards elected aldermen while second elections are necessary in twenty wards where no candidate received a majority yesterday.

Of the present council which numbers only sixty-two members, twenty-five were returned to their seats in yesterday's election. These are besides Hogan Aldermen Coughlin, L. B. Anderson, Jackson, Schwartz, Guernsey, Woodhull, Govier, McDonough, O'Toole, Myrne, Fick, Hogan, Sepak, Kostner, Powers, Touhy Maypole Clark, Kaindl, Adamowski, Crowe, Albert, Wallace and Brieske.

Five new members went over in the first election. These are Jacob N. Arvey in the 24th; Joseph Mendel, 26th; A. J. Horan, 29th; Joseph Petlak, 33d, and Oscar F. Nelson in the 46th. Of these Horan put Ald. Shaffer, a former supporter of Thompson, out of the running. He was the only one pitted against a sitting alderman, but Former Alderman Frank Klaus was beaten by Mendel.

Richert Probably Defeated.

One of the biggest of these surprises was the apparent defeat in the 11th ward of Ald. John A. Richert, for many years chairman of the finance committee, by his colleague, Ald. Timothy A. Hogan, who is believed to have won out by a narrow margin over the veteran after serving only one term in the city council.

Police returns from the 11th ward are not complete, but Ald. Hogan has figures which give the following result: Hogan, 5,626; Richert, 5,343; Chapp, 208. This gives Hogan a majority of 76.

Richert was one of ten sitting aldermen who were trying to return, but who went down to defeat either at the hands of their present colleagues or newcomers to the body. The others who succumbed to the will of the voters are Aldermen Mulcahy, Madderom, Schaffer, Olson, Walkowiak, Agnew, Klein, Haderlein and Caspers.

Crowe Has a Walkaway.

Probably the biggest surprise of all where there was a contest between two sitting aldermen was the manner in which Ald. Dorsey R. Crowe man-handled his colleague, Ald. Charles J. Agnew, in the 42d ward. Crowe, indorsed by the better city council movement, the Municipal Voters' league, and a host of republicans, got about seven-tenths of the vote of the ward. In the 16th precinct where 184 republican votes were cast for mayoralty candidates, Crowe got a vote of 493 to 5.

Ald. Thomas O. Wallace in the 44th ward triumphed over all of the energy Michael J. Faherty, head of the board of local improvements, and all of his friends could scrape together to beat him. He won with a majority of several hundred. It was said that Faherty made the public statement that he would spend $100,000 to beat Wallace. The enmity between the two was increased when Wallace revealed the fees of millions made by Faherty to real-estate and building experts.

Sweeping victories were also recorded by Aldermen Schwartz, Woodhull, Byrne, Touhy and Cepak, while Aldermen Guernsey, Govier, Maypole and Adamowski, all of whom were pitted against several candidates, pulled out with slight majorities. Ald. Joseph B. McDonough, indorsed by the better city council movement, had no contest.

Kostner and Clark Win.

Ald. Joseph O. Kostner in the 22d ward and Ald. John S. Clark also won out by large majorities, but their victories were recorded over men who had never been in the city council. Ald. Louis B. Anderson, for years Mayor Thompson's floor leader in the city council, put over a big victory in the 2d ward, where his political foes were claiming victory, and Ald. R. R. Jackson, former colleague of Anderson in the 2d, won by a big margin in the new 3d ward. Ald. Oscar Olsen, another Thompson floor leader, did not even get in the money in the 35th ward.

Twelve Aldermen in Second Race.

Of the other members of the present city council twelve are to give an account of themselves in the April 3 election, having failed to get majorities, and fifteen either retired of their own desire or in order to let their former colleagues retain the one place alloted to each ward in the future. In most cases the present members are expected to return, this being true of Ald. Eaton in the 5th, Ald. Smith in the 32d, Ald. Jensen in the 40th, Ald. Link in the 48th and Ald. Frankhauser in the 49th. Ald. Wilson, 19th; Ald. Garner, 37th, and Ald. Armitage, 41st, all Thompson supporters, are considered to have a fair chance in the second elections in their wards.

In the 16th ward, where Ald. Terrence F. Moran will be pitted against his present colleague, Ald. Scott M. Hogan, in the supplemental election, the former is expected to win. Ald. Lyle in the 17th is expected to have a hard battle in April, as is Ald. Devereaux, another administration man, in the 17th. In all there will be twenty supplemental contests in April.

The aldermen who could watch yesterday's battle from the sidelines, not being candidates, were Aldermen Kenna, Johntry, Furman, McNichols, Rutkowski, Horn, Czekala, Bowler, Franz, Hendricks, Schlegel, Kovarik, Lynch, A. O. Anderson and Toman.

No one was surprised when Ald. John Coughlin, a member for many years, swept in with a majority of 6,451 in the 18t ward.

Mulcahy a Poor Fourth.

Ald. Robert J. Mulcahy, democrat, suffered for his Thompson affiliations in the new 12th. He was a poor fourth in a field of five. The final contest will be between Candidates Kuntsmann and Gormley.

Ald. William R. O'Toole, although bitterly fought because of a friendly attitude toward the administration in many instances, went back to the council from the 14th by a handsome majority. The same was true of Ald. Thomas F. Byrne. The labor vote is considered responsible for his big majority from the 15th.

Ald. "Johnny" Tuohy, recorded another triumph over Barney Grogan and his tribe in the new 27th. He was sent back by a large vote.

Ald. George M. Maypole in the 28th had to exercise all his wits to get a majority. He succeeded in corralling a majority of about 400.

The count of "ten" was placed on Ald. Oscar Olsen, who jumped to the Thompson bandwagon about three years ago. He ran third in a group of nine in the 35th. The final battle will be between George Seif and J. J. McComb, harbor master, and also a Thompsonite.

Albert Wins Notable Victory.

Ald. Arthur F. Albert put over a remarkable flight in the 43d against a field of seven, he got a majority and retained his seat. Ald. Leo Klein was retired here, running a poor third.

Oscar F. Nelson, well-known labor man, won a majority over two opponents in the 46th and will sit in the new council.

Political — 1923
Elections.

DEVER WINS MAYORALTY; "GHOSTS" DEFEAT LUEDER

Ringing true to the prophecy voiced in February when Alderman Louis B. Anderson was re-elected to the city council from the Second ward in defiance of alleged "big" interests outside the district, Race voters of the Second and Third wards contributed to what was termed a "baby landslide" at Tuesday's mayoralty election by contributing nearly 7,000 votes to the plurality of 10,413 with which William E. Dever, democratic judge of the appellate court, won the right to be mayor of Chicago against Arthur C. Lueder, Republican, and William A. Cunnea, Socialist.

The Republican repudiation of Lueder in the Second and Third wards was attributed to alleged iniquitous influences which were said to be backing him. He was styled a "Tribune" man despite his constant denial of the label and that paper's refusal to indorse him at the last moment. He was also said to be in league with state political strategists who did not have the interests of the Race at heart.

Lueder's Support a "Ghost"

This alleged backing became the ghost of the Second and Third ward electorate. Lueder's fine qualities as a man, his exceptional record in the postoffice and his promise to the people of the district that he would make them the best mayor they ever had, not excluding William Hale Thompson, were lost in the shadows of suspicion against secret enemies. When once the ghost blew his white breath against the voters' window panes, the work was done and the "baby landslide" born.

As between the two men there was little to choose. Both were acknowledged to be two of the cleanest candidates who had ever fought for the distinguished honor of being Chicago's first citizen. White voters centered upon the "experience" of the two candidates as the "outstanding issue" of the campaign. In that respect Dever was held to have the lead, but as Senator McCormick pointed out, that advantage was in legislative and judicial experience only, not in business administration. Lueder's record as a real estate broker and as the head of the Chicago postoffice was boasted of as qualifying him from the standpoint of business experience for the mayor's job, a position for a business man.

Dever Wins G. O. P. Leaders

Dever's fight in what have hitherto been regarded as impregnable Republican strongholds was led largely by the Republican supporters of Mayor William Hale Thompson. That was so on both the West and South Sides. On the West Side a Race preacher, Rev. Crain, hit the trail for Dever early in the campaign and is said to have published circulars a week before the election, indorsing Dever, the circulars being held to contain the wishes of "Bill" Thompson. In the Second ward the re-elected alderman, Anderson, floor leader in the council for Thompson, was said to have pushed the fight for Dever, unobstructed by Edward H. Wright, Second ward committeeman, who, according to the Tribune, was with Lueder on the surface, but was not explicit in his instructions to his lieutenants. Early in the campaign Oscar DePriest, former alderman and now committeeman in the Third ward, got busy in that district for the Democrat, Dever. He was supported by Bishop A. J. Carey, the leading bishop in politics of the African Methodist Episcopal church.

Patterson on Top

Democratic headquarters in the Second ward were conducted by Major Adam E. Patterson, former judge advocate of the 92d division of the American expeditionary forces and a stanch Democrat. Patterson is said to have been appointed register of the treasury during the Wilson administration and to have given up claim to the position under coercion from higher powers. It is now freely predicted that he will find a berth in the corporation counsel's office.

The Second and Third ward turnover for Dever was the most remarkable of a series of similar shifts that have been made by the Race in the North in the last few years. New York Race voters have gone strongly Democratic in some instances. Four years ago Mayor Thompson carried the Second ward with a plurality of 12,246, and a total vote of 15,569. In Tuesday's election Judge Dever not only wiped out this 12,000 plurality but added another 4,555 for good measure, showing a turnover of nearly 17,000 votes in this ward. The actual figures for the ward were: Dever 8,269, Lueder 3,714, and Cunnea 367.

The electorate is now looking to Oscar DePriest to force the Democrats to make good. Devers' campaign in the district was made on the broad appeal to intelligence and good citizenship. Many citizens of the district were given employment in the Thompson administration. A large number of these citizens are not politicians. They make their bread and butter through Thompson's fairness to them and all groups. They are not going to stand for the Democrats to cut them with a bread-and-butter knife. They are going to hold the Democrats to a "strict accountability."

Illinois.

A Negro Congressman

It is an easy prophecy that the first Negro Congressman will come from Chicago.

It is not because the windy city has the largest number of Negroes, but because they are better organized, and hold the upper hand in the political area where they have the physical ascendency. New York has a much larger Negro population than Chicago but they are split three or four ways politically. Besides the Harlem section runs longitudinally, while the congressional district runs latitudinally. The Negroes hardly dominate any congressional district.

Congressman Madden now represents a Negro district in Congress. He is a true and tried friend of the race. It would be political ingratitude to push him out merely to make place for a race representative.

However, in the fullness of time he will be promoted to higher honors or will voluntarily withdraw. The issue is already mooted. Two distinguished Negroes have declared their purpose to enter the congressional race in case he should withdraw. We shall have a Congressman from Chicago, not later than 1928. New York next, and Philadelphia next.

The Negro is slowly regaining his political voice. He has been hardly able to speak above a whisper. In the near future we expect to see him standing on his own feet pleading his own cause with his own voice.

A single Negro in Congress could take up the question of the exclusion of colored men and women from the civil service and by courageous and persistent insistence restore to the race its proper quota in the classified branch of the public service.

In default of direct representation we must use every possible mediate agency. Our white friends do the best they can for us altruistically. But there is little altruism in politics. God helps those who help themselves; and the Devil takes those who can't.

Negro Congressman Possibility Looms

(By The Associated Negro Press)

CHICAGO, Aug. 24.—Congressman Martin B. Madden, Chairman of the Appropriations Committee in the House of Representatives, has just returned from Europe, where he made the round trip on the great Leviathan. Mr. Madden's district, the First, is now about four to one Colored in voting strength. There has been much speculation as to the Congressman's attitude with reference to being a candidate for re-election. As chairman of the appropriations committee the congressman is one of the most influential men in the government.

There has been considerable talk of a Colored congressman from the district. Both Oscar DePriest and Edward H. Wright have announced that they will be candidates in the event that Mr. Madden does not run. Edward H. Morris has also been mentioned as a candidate by a number of his friends.

In a statement for The Associated Negro Press, Congressman Madden declares: "I have no ambitions, except to continue to do the work which I am at present doing and which I think quite important as any in the land." This is taken to mean that the Congressman will stand for re-election, and that he will not listen to the plea that he be a candidate for Governor, Senator or President, of the United States, all of which offices he has been urged to lend his name as a candidate.

OSCAR DE PRIEST MAY SUCCEED CONG. MADDEN

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CHICAGO LAWYER NOMINATED FOR JUDICIAL BENCH

Edward H. Morris Is Selected When Fusion Ticket Falls Through.

When the Republican and Democratic parties decided to throw full tickets into the judicial election this fall it opened the way for the nomination of a colored candidate to sit upon the Superior Bench of Cook County, Illinois, and Edward H. Morris, well known and able lawyer of Chicago, was selected.

For years one of the hopes of the colored electorate of Chicago has been to place a man upon the judicial bench. Judges are nominated by the central committee, which has named candidates on several occasions who have always gone down in defeat. The opportunity to make the fight again came through the clever manipulation of colored political leaders, and Edward H. Wright, committeeman of the Second Ward, is being given the credit.

The convention was impressed and named Mr. Morris as one of the 20 candidates for the Superior Court Bench. The position pays $15,000 a year. Mr. Morris, who is National Grand Master of the Odd Fellows, is married and rated as one of Chicago's wealthiest citizens. All factions agree that his ability is unquestioned that he has the judicial temperament and that, if elected, he will reflect credit upon the group.

CHICAGO'S COLORED JUDICIAL CANDIDATE.

Houston Informer

Last week's Informer carried a news item concerning the judicial ticket of Cook County, of which Chicago is the principal part, having a colored citizen for one of the elective postions as judge for the superior court of that county.

This distinguished colored citizen is the Honorable Edward H. Morris, one of the most eminent lawyers of the country and national grand master of the Grand United Order of Odd Fellows of America. 10-20-23

Not only is Mr. Morris conceded to be possessed of judicial calibre and temperament, but he is one of the Windy City's most substantial citizens and his elevation to the bench would be a deserving tribute to a worthy citizen and able barrister.

This is the first time in Chicago's history that a colored man has been nominated for a position on the judicial ticket of any party and political wiseacres see in Morris' nomination a clever political stroke by the republicans of Chicago and Cook County.

It will be borne in mind that colored voters in Chicago are becoming more independent in their votes (somewhat like their racial brothers in New York City, where colored electors vote for measures rather than men and principles rather than parties) and as a result the republican candidate for mayor went down in inglorious defeat in the spring mayoralty election before his democratic opponent. Houston, Tex.

The so-called "black belt" of the Windy City, in the spring election, forsook the "grand old party" (called "greedy old pirate" by some) and supported Mayor Dever in preference to Candidate Lueder, Chicago postmaster.

In acceding to the request of the colored delegation of leading citizens and political leaders for a colored man on the judicia ticket, the republican slate makers of Cook County, apparently had not forgotten the defection of the colored brother from the G. O. P. during last city election.

But aside from its political significance and ramifications, the fact remains that the color of the skin should play no part in the selection and elevation of men to positions of trust, authority and power.

The only determining factors should be character, ability and peculiar fitness for the office. Other things should not enter in—not in a democratic republic such as ours—for they are inconsequential and of relatively no importance; at least, they should be.

If there is one failing and weak point in our present elective system, it is the act and practice of men voting their popular prejudices instead of their sober judgment.

As a usual thing, the man who can arouse more prejudice and fan the fires of hatred and animosity more, stands the best chance of being elevated and elected to some office that he is inherently and fundamentally unfit and disqualified to occupy.

Such officers and officials as these have brought shame and disrepute upon the offices they hold and are largely responsible for the present reign of lawlessness and disrespect for constituted authority, superinduced by moral cowardice, so prevalent in this country.

We should aspire for public offices just like other races and in due season, if we faint not, we shall arrive and when we arrive, verily we are going to remain.

Some of our people have been taught that it is both crime, treason, sedition, espionage and grand larceny, as well as first degere murder, for a colored man to announce himself as a candidate for some elective position; and, when some colored brother becomes bold enough to aspire for such an office, his own people take cold feet, renounce his candidacy, denounce the candidate and refuse to go to the polls on election day and cast a ballot for said aspirant.

Of course, this does not obtain in Chicago and Cook County, where colored citizens have long since discovered the potency of the ballot and never refuse to employ it where they have every reason to believe that it will mean much to their group and the social fabric.

The Informer would like to see Mr. Morris become Judge Morris, and, if the citizens of Chicago and Cook County will not vote their popular prejudices, but support and vote for the candidates on their merits and fitness, this colored candidate will stand an excellent chance of being returned winner on election day.

The black man gets a deal of recognition and consideration from the "powers that be" in Chicago, because the dark-skinned brother is a political factor that must be reckoned with; which should cause colored citizens, even in the South, to labor for the acquisition and retention of their suffrage rights—for the voteless man is voiceless—and the voiceless man is helpless and the helpless man is at the mercy of his oppressors--between Scylla and Charybdis.

Here's hoping Mister Morris becomes Judge Morris! Selah!

Political — 1923.
Elections.

Illinois.

BAR ASSOCIATION IS SCORED FOR "ATTACK" ON ATTY. E. H. MORRIS

BY ROBERT S. ABBOTT

Knifed in the house of his friends—that may be said of the brilliant lawyer, Edward H. Morris, second to none in his profession. Chicago Defender

The decision of the Chicago Bar association should impart new and needed knowledge to Mr. Morris and teach him lessons in human nature not to be found in books of law. Every pat on the back is not a sign of brotherly love.

Backed by Edward H. Wright and Louis B. Anderson, political wheelhorses of the South Side, Mr. Morris was proposed and accepted as a candidate on the Republican ticket for a superior court judgeship of Cook county. The names of all candidates went before the Chicago Bar association for consideration.

Read the astounding recommendation of that association as to Edward H. Morris: 10-20-23

"EDWARD H. MORRIS (Rep.) He is a colored man who has had an active professional experience and has been quite successful financially. He has had an extensive practice in the defense of persons charged with crime. HE DOES NOT POSSESS THE REQUISITE QUALIFICATIONS FOR THE OFFICE."

This "recommendation" will have but little influence with the white citizens of Cook county, who have a wide knowledge of the brilliant career of one of the great lawyers of Chicago, but it opens to view the dark souls and counsels of a set of men with which Mr. Morris has trained for 30 years, and many of whom he has met and conquered in legal combat.

Mr. Morris will go before the people and, without appealing to either Race affiliation or Race prejudice, he will win, unless all signs fail. Lawyers, at best a selfish aggregation of imposing figures masked behind axioms and rules piled up for self-protection, sit in judgment on a gentleman of fame among them behind doors closed against him on account of his Race and despite his long faithfulness to them.

"Edward H. Morris is a Colored man," reads the "recommendation."

Sworn as officers of the court to uphold the Constitution of the country, the Chicago Bar association violates the spirit and the letter of the law of the land by denying the decencies of open contest to an honored member of the bar in calling attention to his Race and Color.

This is plain and open thievery, for naming his Color and stressing his Race is to take from Mr. Morris any advantage his career at the bar may afford him.

In the state of Jefferson Davis but not in the state of Abraham Lincoln you might have expected an action of such brutality, although the spirit of slavery and Race hatred have tracked the migration of southerners to the bar of Illinois.

"He has had extensive practice in the defense of persons charged with crime," say the learned lawyers. A schoolboy's sentence, and showing again that "study of law" is so much time thrown away.

Knowledge of law is knowledge of right from wrong and of procedure to protect the innocent and punish those who trespass society and offend organized government.

Who are lawyers to defend but those charged with crime? Do they defend persons not charged with crime? Is the defense to go without counsel and only the state to be heard? The Chicago Bar association reveals a pitiable ignorance while displaying a shameless disregard of mere honor.

Was not Lundin "charged with crime" when great Darrow threw a monkey-wrench into a political conspiracy? But for "crime" there would be neither court house nor lawyers bleeding clients confused and lost in the meshes of "procedure."

Who is Charles E. Erbstein and Samuel Untermyer defending in New York? Mrs. Stokes, charged by her husband with a crime common in charge throughout this country.

Whom did former Justice Mills defend a few days ago in a New York court? Young Ward, charged with the crime of murder. What "bar" does this Chicago crowd of recommenders represent, a bar of law or a bar of happier days of cordial society? Take your feet of the rail, gentlemen.

Whom did Le Forgee, leader of the Illinois bar, defend at Waukegan? Gov. Small, "charged with crime."

Mr. Morris, so say his old associates, men whom he has served and whose company he has not shunned, does not possess the qualification for a judgeship! What is the chief qualification of a judge?

To render judgment upon the law, charge the jury as to the law, protect the weak, impose the mandate of society upon offenders against its dignity and security and to see that no innocent man is wronged either by false charges or through his own ignorance.

To say that Edward H. Morris, respected by all judges and feared by lights of the Chicago Bar association, is unqualified for a judgeship is to say that only dull men are capable of judgment. Many believe this.

Why did not the Bar association say that Mr. Morris was a leading member of the constitutional convention of Illinois, that he was a member of the important committees of that body, and that one of his propositions, offered in the name of the people, threw that convention into a fever from which is did not recover soon nor easily?

No candidate is spoken of as a Jew, though you have Judge David in the list. None as Irish, though there are Judge O'Connor and Judge McKinley. None as Polish, though you have Smietanka; nor any as German, though Judge Hebel is recommended for re-election.

Lawyers of Chicago. lay to the common sense of the people, have but little political influence, and the Chicago Bar association, a close corporation of self-appointed monitors, has deserved every kick received from a public wise to its game.

The nomination of Edward H. Morris will be further proof that it is lost in a witch's nap, though no further evidence is needed of its assinine ignorance.

Recommendation: Vote for Edward H. Morris and don't start any fight because of his color.

Speak his intelligence and success to those with whom you speak at all.

Mr. Morris will be careful in the future about warming serpents to his bosom. Always keep the home fires burning, Mr. Morris.

Political — 1923.

Elections.

General.

WEST WOULD SUFFER IN NEW G. O. P. PLAN

Reapportionment Scheme Openly Favors the East.

BY ARTHUR SEARS HENNING.

(By Chicago Tribune-Commercial Appeal Leased Wire.)

WASHINGTON, Oct 22.—The proposed apportionment of delegates to the 1924 Republican national convention slightly mitigates but does not remove the inequity of the system of representation, an inequity of which western Republicans are the chief victims.

Under the proposal on which the national committee will pass at the December meeting, 14 states, all but three of which are western, will be denied 161 delegates to which they would be entitled under exact apportionment of delegates to Republican votes cast.

Thirty-four states, including the solid south and 14 western and eight eastern states, would receive 185 more delegates than they are justly entitled to.

How Vote Would Line Up.

With approximately 16,000,000 Republican votes cast for president in 1920 and approximately 1,000 members of the convention, an equitable representation would be one delegate to each 16,000 Republican votes cast. The apportionment on this basis is shown in the following table compared with the apportionment in 1920 and that proposed for 1924:

State.	1920.	Committee Plan for 1924.	Absolutely Representative Plan.
Alabama	14	14	5
Arizon	6	8	2
Arkansas	13	13	4
California	26	28	30
Colorado	12	14	10
Connecticut	14	16	14
Delaware	6	8	3
Florida	8	10	3
Georgia	17	19	6
Idho	8	10	3
Illinois	58	60	89
Indiana	30	32	44
Iowa	26	28	40
Kansas	20	22	28
Kentucky	26	26	29
Louisiana	12	9	2
Maine	12	14	9
Maryland	16	18	15
Massachusetts	35	38	33
Michigan	30	32	38
Minnesota	24	26	32
Mississippi	12	4	1
Missouri	36	38	45
Montana	8	10	7
Nebraska	16	18	15
Nevada	6	8	1
New Hampshire	8	10	4
New Jersey	28	30	38
New Mexico	6	8	4
New York	88	92	117
North Carolina	22	22	15
North Dakota	1	12	10
Ohio	48	50	74
Oklahoma	20	22	15
Oregon	10	12	9
Pennsylvania	76	78	77
Rhode Island	10	12	5
South Carolina	14	4	1
South Dakota	10	12	7
Tennessee	20	22	14
Texas	23	17	7
Utah	8	10	5
Vermont	8	10	4
Virginia	15	16	5
Washington	14	16	13
West Virginia	16	18	11
Wisconsin	26	28	31
Wyoming	6	8	2
Five territories—			
(Two each)	10	10	85
Totals	984	1,012	1,007

xOne each.

California's Vote.

California would gain 11 delegates over the number allotted her by the national committee.

New York, the only eastern state to profit considerably by the readjustment would gain 25 delegates. New Jersey 8 and Massachusetts 5.

Only 12 states would lose more than six delegates each, Tennessee leading with 12, followed by Virginia with 11, Texas with 10, Alabama and Arkansas 9, and Louisiana, Florida, Georgia, Oklahoma, Nevada, North Carolina and West Virginia 7.

In the remaining 22 states the loss of delegates would be evenly balanced as between north and south, east and west, Arizona, Vermont and Wyoming losing six each. Delaware, Maine, Rhode Island, South Dakota and Utah 5; Colorado, Idaho, New Hampshire and New Mexico, 4; Maryland, Mississippi, Montana, Nebraska, Oregon, South Carolina and Washington, 3; Connecticut and North Dakota, 2, and Pennsylvania, 1, as compared with their apportionment under the committee plan.

In the above exact apportionment, Mississippi, Nevada and South Carolina are given one delegate each, although casting less than 16,000 Repub-

Call For The Republican National Convention of 1924

In pursuance of the rules adopted by the Republican National Convention of 1920, the Republican National Committee directs that a National Convention of delegated representatives of the Republican Party be held in the City of Cleveland, in the State of Ohio, at eleven o'clock A. M., on Tuesday, the 10th day of June, 1924, for the purpose of nominating candidates for President and Vice-President, to be voted for at the Presidential Election on Tuesday, the 4th day of November, 1924, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before it.

The voters of the several States and of Alaska, Hawaii, Porto Rico, the Philippine Islands and the District of Columbia who are in accord with the principles of the Republican Party, believe in its declaration of policies, and are in sympathy with its aims and purposes, are cordially invited to unite under this call in the selection of Delegates to said Convention.

Said National Convention shall, as provided in the rules adopted by the Republican National Convention of 1920, consist of

(a) DELEGATES AT LARGE

1. Four Delegates-at-Large from each State.
2. Two additional Delegates-at-Large for each Representative-at-Large in Congress from each State.
3. Two Delegates-at-Large each for Alaska, District of Columbia, Porto Rico, Hawaii, and the Philippine Islands.
4. Three additional Delegates-at-Large from each State casting its electoral vote, or a majority thereof, for the Republican nominee for President in the last preceding Presidential election.

(b) DISTRICT DELEGATES

1. One District Delegate from each Congressional District.
2. One additional District Delegate from each Congressional District casting 10,000 votes or more for any Republican elector in the last preceding Presidential election or for the Republican nominee for Congress in the last preceding Congressional election.

(c) ALTERNATE DELEGATES

One Alternate Delegate to each Delegate to the National Convention.

DELEGATES SHALL BE ELECTED UNDER THE FOLLOWING RULES:

FIRST—Only legal and qualified voters shall participate in a Republican primary, caucus, mass meeting, or mass convention, held for the purpose of selecting delegates to a County, District or State Convention, and only such legal and qualified voters shall be elected as delegates to County, District and State Conventions.

SECOND—State and District Conventions shall be composed of delegates who are legal and qualified voters. Such delegates shall be apportioned among the counties, parishes and cities of the State or District, having regard to the Republican vote therein.

THIRD—Delegates and Alternates to the National Convention shall be duly qualified voters of their respective States and Territories, and in the case of the District of Columbia, residents therein.

Delegates-at-Large and their Alternates, and Delegates from Congressional Districts and their Alternates, shall be elected in the following manner:

(1) By primary election, in accordance with the laws of the State in which the election occurs, in such States as require by law the election of Delegates to National Conventions of political parties by direct primaries; provided, that in any State in which Republican representation upon the board of judges or inspectors of elections for such primary election is denied by law, Delegates and Alternates shall be elected as hereinafter provided.

(2) By Congressional or State Conventions, as the case may be, to be called by the Congressional or State Committees, respectively. Notice of the call for any such convention shall be published in a newspaper or newspapers of general circulation in the District or State, as the case may be, not less than fifteen days prior to date of said Convention.

(3) Provided, however, that in selecting delegates and alternates to the National Convention, no state law shall be observed which hinders, abridges or denies to any citizen of the United States eligible under the United States Constitution to the office of President or Vice President the right or privilege of being a candidate under such state law for the nomination for President or Vice President; or which authorizes the election of a number of Delegates or Alternates from any State to the National Convention different from that fixed in this call.

In a Congressional District where there is no Republican Congressional Committee, the Republican State Committee shall issue the call and make said publication.

All Delegates from any State may, however, be chosen from the State at large, in the event that the laws of the State in which the election occurs so provide.

Alternate Delegates shall be elected to said National Convention for each unit of representation equal in number to the number of Delegates elected therein, and shall be chosen in the same manner and at the same time the Delegates are chosen; provided, however, that if the law of any State shall prescribe the method of choosing Alternates, they shall be chosen in accordance with the provisions of the law of the State in which the election occurs.

The election of Delegates and Alternates from Alaska, Hawaii, Porto Rico, the Philippine Islands and the District of Columbia shall be held under the direction of the respective recognized Republican Central Committee or governing committee therein, in conformity with the resolution of this date adopted by the National Committee, copies of which resolution will be furnished to the governing committee of the Republican Party in each of such units of representation by the Secretary of the National Committee.

All Delegates or Alternates shall be elected not earlier than thirty days after the date of this call and not later than thirty days before the date of the meeting of said Republican National Convention, unless otherwise provided by the laws of the State in which the election occurs.

No Delegates or Alternates shall be deemed eligible to participate in any Convention to elect Delegates to said National Convention who were elected prior to the date of this call.

The credentials of each Delegate and Alternate elected must be forwarded to the Secretary of the Republican National Committee at the office of the National Committee, Munsey Building, Washington, D. C., at least twenty days before the said 10th day of June, 1924, for use in making up the temporary roll of the Convention; except in the case of Delegates or Alternates elected at a time or times in accordance with the laws of the State in which the election occurs,

rendering impossible the filing of credentials within the time above specified.

All notices of contests shall be forwarded in the same manner and within the same time limit. When more than the authorized number of Delegates or Alternates from any State, Territory or Territorial possession are reported to the Secretary of the National Committee, a contest shall be deemed to exist, and the Secretary shall notify the several claimants so reported and shall submit all such credentials and claims to the whole Committee for decision as to which claimants reported shall be placed on the temporary roll of the Convention; provided, however, that the names of Delegates and Alternates presenting certificates of election from the canvassing board or officer created or designated by the law of the State in which the election occurs, to canvass the returns and issue certificates of election to Delegates to National Convention of political parties in a primary election shall be placed upon the temporary roll of the Convention by the National Committee.

All notices of contests shall be submitted in writing, accompanied by a printed statement setting forth the ground of the contests, and must be filed with the Secretary of the National Committee at least twenty days prior to the meeting of the National Convention, except in the case of Delegates or Alternates elected at a time or times in accordance with the laws of the State in which the election occurs, rendering impossible the filing of notices of contests within the time above specified.

The Secretary of the Republican National Committee is directed to promulgate this call by sending a copy thereof to the member of the National Committee from each State, Territory, Territorial possession and the district of Columbia, and to inclose therewith copies of the call for the Chairman and Secretary of the State Central Committee or governing committee of the party therein to be forwarded to said Chairman and Secretary by the member of the National Committee.

The apportionment of Delegates to said National Convention, in accordance with a resolution adopted by the Republican National Committee in Washington, December 12, 1923, pursuant to direction of the Republican National Convention in a resolution passed June 12, 1920, is as follows:

Alabama—4 Delegates-at-Large; 2 Delegates each from the 7th and 10th Congressional Districts; 1 each from other Districts—total 16.

Arizona—9 Delegates-at-Large.

Arkansas—4 Delegates-at-Large; 2 each from the 3rd, 4th and 5th Congressional Districts; one each from the 1st, 2d, 6th and 7th Congressional Districts—total 14.

California—7 Delegates-at-Large; 2 from each Congressional District—total 29.

Colorado—7 Delegates-at-Large; 2 from each Congressional District—total 15.

Connecticut—7 Delegates-at-Large; 2 from each Congressional District—total 17.

Delaware—9 Delegates-at-Large.

Florida—4 Delegates-at-Large; 2 each from the 1st and 4th Congressional Districts; 1 each from the 2d and 3d Congressional Districts—total 10.

Georgia—4 Delegates-at-Large; 2 each from the 7th and 9th Congressional Districts; and 1 Delegate each from the other Districts—total 18.

Idaho—7 Delegates-at-Large; 2 from each Congressional District—total 11.

Illinois—11 Delegates-at-Large; 2 from each Congressional District—total 61.

Indiana—7 Delegates-at-Large; 2 from each Congressional District—total 33.

Iowa—7 Delegates-at-Large; 2 from each Congressional District—total 29.

Kansas—7 Delegates-at-Large; 2 from each Congressional District—total 23.

Kentucky—4 Delegates-at-Large; 2 from each Congressional District—total 26.

Louisiana—4 Delegates-at-Large; 2 Delegates from the 2nd Congressional District; 1 Delegate each from the other Congressional Districts—total 13.

Maine—7 Delegates-at-Large; 2 from each Congressional District—total 15.

Maryland—7 Delegates-at-Large; 2 from each Congressional District—total 19.

Massachusetts—7 Delegates-at-Large; 2 from each Congressional District—total 39.

Michigan—7 Delegates-at-Large; 2 from each Congressional District—total 33.

Minnesota—7 Delegates-at-Large; 2 from each Congressional District—total 27.

Mississippi—4 Delegates-at-Large; 1 from each Congressional District—total 12.

Missouri—7 Delegates-at-Large; 2 from each Congressional District—total 39.

Montana—7 Delegates-at-Large; 2 from each Congressional District—total 11.

Nebraska—7 Delegates-at-Large; 2 from each Congressional District—total 19.

Nevada—9 Delegates-at-Large.

New Hampshire—7 Delegates-at-Large; 2 from each Congressional District—total 11.

New Jersey—7 Delegates-at-Large; 2 from each Congressional District—total 31.

New Mexico—9 Delegates-at-Large.

New York—7 Delegates-at-Large; 1 each from the 12th and 13th Congressional Districts; 2 from each of the other Districts—total 91.

North Carolina—4 Delegates-at-Large; 2 Delegates each from the 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th and 10 Congressional Districts; 1 Delegate each from the 1st and 2d Congressional Districts—total 22.

North Dakota—7 Delegates-at-Large; 2 from each Congressional District—total 13.

Ohio—7 Delegates-at-Large; 2 from each Congressional District—total 51.

Oklahoma—7 Delegates-at-Large; 2 from each Congressional District—total 23.

Oregon—7 Delegates-at-Large; 2 from each Congressional District—total 13.

Pennsylvania—7 Delegates-at-Large; 2 from each Congressional District—total 79.

Rhode Island—7 Delegates-at-Large; 2 from each Congressional District—total 13.

South Carolina—4 Delegates-at-Large; 1 from each Congressional District—total 11.

South Dakota—7 Delegates-at-Large; 2 from each Congressional District—total 13.

Tennessee—7 Delegates-at-Large; 2 from each Congressional District—total 27.

Texas—4 Delegates-at-Large; 2 from the 14th Congressional District; one from each of the other Districts—total 23.

Utah—7 Delegates-at-Large; 2 from each Congressional District—total 11.

Vermont—7 Delegates-at-Large; 2 from each Congressional District—total 11.

Virginia—4 Delegates-at-Large; 2 each from the 5th, 7th and 9th Congressional Districts; 1 each from the other Congressional Districts—total 17.

Washington—7 Delegates-at-Large; 2 from each Congressional District—total 17.

West Virginia—7 Delegates-at-Large; 2 from each Congressional District—total 19.

Wisconsin—7 Delegates-at-Large; 2 from each Congressional District—total 29.

Wyoming—9 Delegates-at-Large.

Alaska—2 Delegates-at-Large.

District of Columbia—2 Delegates-at-Large.

Hawaii—2 Delegates-at-Large.

Philippines—2 Delegates-at-Large.

Porto Rico—2 Delegates-at-Large.

Total number of Delegates—1,109.

JOHN T. ADAMS, Chairman.

GEORGE B. LOCKWOOD, Secretary,

Washington, D. C., December 12, 1923.

To the Republican Voters of the United States:

Political—1923 Elections

Georgia

TELL TALE TALLEY NEGRO IN THE ALLEY

Final Election Results

	Seabrooks	Stewart
First District—		
A to G	405	212
H to O	297	230
P to Z	349	231
Second District—		
A to G	360	199
H to O	285	178
P to Z	317	16
Third District—		
A to C	338	192
D to H	394	219
I to N	311	209
O to S	308	180
T to Z	211	101
Fourth District—		
A to G	524	350
D to G	368	302
H to L	455	345
M to Q	462	346
R to S	390	313
T to Z	275	193
Totals	6,049	3,952
Seabrook's majority	2,097	

Total vote cast for mayor, 10,001.

"The law has been complied with, and the necessary legal result of the certificate signed by the three judges is that Judge Seabrook has been elected Mayor.

"The law requires a public announcement of the results. It does not require that this be in writing, and this announcement is no part of the regular certificate."

Though nothing much is now being said about the part the Negro played in the general election, the fact is evident in the returns. It is but fair, it seems to us that we claim the number of votes shown by the majorities for Judge Seabrook in boxes which showed minorities for Mr. Rogers in the primary in which we did not vote.

If we remember correctly, there were 4,893 votes given Mr. Rogers in the primary. Deducting this number of votes from the total cast for Judge Seabrooks, would leave a total of 1156 votes which the Negro can justly claim as having been cast by him. This estimate gives a margin of 941 votes for conversion to Judge Seabrooks from administration forces.

Whatever the ultimate result, through channels of litigation which may follow, the Negro was surely "in the alley" in the general election. Those threatening "placards" did much to augment the majority of the independent candidate. The posting of them upon temples of worship was the most formidable political error that could have been made. But the voting is over now and the "Dove of Peace" is cooing for an invitation to come in and rest again in the peaceful city.

NEGROES LEARNED LESSON?

There are valuable lessons to be learned from the differences which arose among the white people of the city as the result of the "Democratic Primary" of January, 1923. There was no difference among them as to the intents of the law as relate to the Negro. In carrying out the provisions of the law, there was no revolt. There was no cavil at all as to who was eligible to vote—No desire for contest—No hope that the Negro would be called. There was slight thought of it if any at all—The Negro was an after consideration.

But there can scarcely anything happen but that all the people will not experience the good or the evil effects of it. The local political upheaval was no exception. Out of it we got into the choosing of a candidate for Mayor and aldermen who will serve with him. We got an opportunity to again exercise our citizens' rights at a time when the exercise of them was respected and when we were protected in the exercise of these rights. Our votes were counted—yes, really counted and we served our city and its citizens in the capacity of real citizens.

As the result of the cooperation of the Negro the contest was easily settled by a judge of a ... nt county. This in uor opinion brings to us the lesson that prejudice skulks away and seeks a hiding place whenever and wherever a majority of opinion asserts itself against it. It teaches us just as we have before claimed that public sentiment openly expressed, and not smothered expressions in "star chamber caucuses" is the cure for the many existing ills. It teaches us that where the white South *wills*, it will be done. Threatening placards were placed on a number of Negro churches warning Negroes to stay away from the polls. Without noisy request, the white people organized a "protection squad" that patrolled the streets about the election booths and not a "wave of trouble rolled across the peaceful breasts" of the voters. It was a determined organization, not to protect Negroes but to protect citizens. If the Negro was protected, it did not break the intent of the organization. Its intent was to protect citizens. It may not have been necessary, but it was there. If the majority of white people should so decide, "it would be there" in all instances of disorder.

There was another valuable lesson. In his presentation of the side of the case he espoused. A learned attorsey said, if not in these words, that officers elected by the people such as is the case in a general election are the only legitimately elected officers. Of course his statement was couched in legal phraseology and we are not a lawyer. This declaration was the only one made during the upheaval that had bearing upon the primary or upon its legality. And this was a fierce criticsm of the law and its weakness. If the majority of the counties of the state were Chathams and a majority of judges were Adams and Dickersons, there would probably, be no more democratic primaries and therefore, no more contests like the one just ended.

The Negro could benefit most largely, by the relationship that existed between members of the two factions of whites. They maintained a dignified friendliness but said what they pleased in criticism of the methods employed. They protested against those they thought to be wrong, irregular and wickedly partisan. So that when the fight ended, the sequel, inevitable, followed. The two leading characters, "met as two gentlemen would." Greetings were cordial—a beautiful illustration of the effect of superior training and a distinguished so royal that it borders dangerously near the fundamental.

Some useful lessons, the Negro should have learned from the fierce political controversy. If they failed to do so they are as "idle as oysters and as dull as Balam's ass."

THE DEMOCRATIC PRIMARY.

The Democratic Primary is a state law adopted by a majority vote of the citizens of the state. In the making of it all the pepole had a part all be it a part of the people di dnot favor the passage of the act.

It is a pleasant memory to us that the County of Chatham registered her will against it. JEFF DAVIS COUNTY VOTED AGAINST the measure and LINCOLN COUNTY VOTED FOR it. But the major part of the vote was in favor of the measure and it thereby became an amednment to the constitution of the state and a law.

The argument advanced in the agitation was that the enactment would PURIFY THE elections for the fact that it would eliminate Negroes from participation in th choosing of officials of the state. This was partisanship superinduced by prejudice and it had the effect of giving the amendmen smooth sailing. The Negro was eliminated and matters went on smoothly for a while. True, irregularities, from time to time were charged, "ringings" were frequently spoken of and one could hear of the sale of votes, though the Negro was out of it.

We accepted the results calmly, as we do many other discriminations, but kept our "ears to the ground" because we expected a break in elections, here or elsewhere. We had reason to expect a break because of the non-controvertible truths that "chickens will come hame to roose," "the swallows homeward fly," and, "as you measure to your neighbor, it will measure back to you" Trumbull we think, said, no man has felt the halter draw, with good opinion of the law.

We have found that irregular practices obtain in almost every class of contests, religious, sometimes as well as secular We have found the evils in such contests, come to the weakest of the constituents. We have found that a strong "in" is stronger than a strong "out" because possession is nine points in the contest. Right allows its causes to linger, to suffer rebuff. It is God's way to use the "hammer of conviction." The heads of men must be hammered around until their eyes meet squarely, the eyes of Right and then some reverses will come—thoughts of retribution will loom up before the ken and, like Banquo's Ghost, will not down while—

"Right is on the scaffold,
And wrong is on the throne."

"The evil that men do" lives to stare them in the face again, because the law of the Lord is perfect and His judgment is sure." His word "will not return to Him void but it will accomplish that which He pleases, and prosper in the things whereunto He sent it."

If wrong was done us as a race in the enactment of the Democratic Primary, it will be righted. If no wrong was done us, we will prosper as a result and the beneficence of the framers of the law will be blessed also For, 'Whatsoever measure ye ... it ... be measured to you again.

Negro Election Headquarters,
12 Perry St., East,
Savannah, Ga.

To Members of Steering Committee and Workers and all Participants in the recent Political Activities of the City—

Greetings:

By these presents I want to extend thanks to you for the splendid service rendered in the effort to *put over* the cause the colored voters of the city espoused in the last election. Your combined services were very effective and thorough and will go down in the annals of the political history of the city as distinguished service in the interest of our candidate, Judge Paul E. Seabrooks, the successful candidate for Mayor of the City of Savannah, by over 1000 votes.

Mrs. GEO. S. WILLIAMS,
Chairman.

NEGROES ARE ONLY FIT FOR LABORERS AND SERVANTS

Savannah Tribune 1-4-23

On account of the announcement of the independent candidacy of Judge Paul E. Seabrook for Mayor and the short but intensive campaign to secure the required number of signatures to the petition which will enable him to run against the incumbent, Mayor Murry M. Stewart, attention was called to a telegram sent by the Mayor to the New York Herald. This telegram was in reply to the famous Birmingham address of President Harding. A copy of this telegram was published in The Savannah Press, October 28, 1921.

On account of the many requests, we are publishing the part of the telegram that mostly concerns us:

"No white Republican party will ever be built up in the South upon such principles. Mr. Harding is making an earnest effort to appoint clean, high-class white men to office in the South and we were all in great hopes he would eliminate the Negro question which has held us all hide-bound Democrats for a hundred years.

"We, who live in the South, know how to handle the Negro and as long as he is not misled, he knows and keeps his place. The minute you try to put him in a responsible position, he mistakes his place. **Why not let us handle these people firmly and kindly as LABORERS AND SERVANTS which they are only fit for and not try to inforce upon a race positions they are TOTALLY UNFIT FOR?**

Negro Is Unfit

"Our observation is that the white man of the United States who comes in contact with the Negro will frankly admit that it is unfair to force him into a position that he is totally unfit to fill.

"If President Harding expected his speech to help the feeling between the two races, he has made a grave mistake. Personally I do not believe the speech will be remembered more than a few days throughout this section, for we in Georgia **intend to keep the Negro where he belongs** and where he is the happiest, namely, **THE SERVANT OF THE WHITE RACE.**

JUDGE SEABROOK, INDEPENDENT TO OPPOSE MAYOR STEWART

Savannah Tribune

Large Negro Vote To Support Independent Candidate.

1-4-23

Last month a white democratic primary was held for the nomination of candidates for Mayor and Aldermen. Mayor Murry M. Stewart and Mr. James M. Rogers were the mayoralty candidates. The former received 5009 votes and the latter 5000. This was contested before the executive committee and the court. The committee decided against Mr. Rogers, which was in a way upheld by the court. Feeling that advantage was taken of them and alleging that a number of illegal votes were cast for Mayor Stewart with other alleged questionable actions around the polls on the day of election, the supporters of Mr Rogers repudiated the primary, and nominated Judge Paul E. Seabrook after Mr. Rogers felt that it would not be the proper thing for him to run.

In order to be considered as a candidate it was necessary for Judge Seabrook's friends to secure the signatures of about 5000 registered voters. In less than three days 6,893 signatures were arranged and presented according to law, with several hundred others reported afterwards. This list was presented as required by law to the Clerk of Council before six o'clock on Wednesday evening.

About eleven hundred colored registerd voters signed the Seabrook petition. Attempts were made by certain colored men to have many of them repudiate their signatures

At this hour of going to press the registrars are checking the list, and it may possibly be two more days before the result is announced.

Judge Seabrook being an independent candidate and supported by scores of our best white friends, will cause at least ninety per cent. of the colored voters to go solidy for him.

The election takes place next Tuesday, and it is expected that every registered vote will be polled.

REGISTER FOR BOND ELECTION

The Atlanta Independent

According to a ruling by the city attorney, citizens may register until September 5th for the bond election. The recent announcement of the closing of the registration books on August 6th was for participation in elections under the rules of the democratic white primary.

8-16-23

It is both a duty and a privilege for every citizen to qualify and vote in the coming bond election; every citizen should have a preference. Primarily up for consideration is the park bond issue of $2,000,000. It is proposed that a central park will be built in the tanyard district and a $100,000 park in each ward of the city. The burden of these bonds will rest on the tax-paying citizens of Atlanta, and it is up to them to decide whether or not they are willing to shoulder it.

Atlanta, Ga.

Time and again bonds have been floated in the city which proved of no special benefit to the Negro citizens. The question now naturally arises, where does he come in on the park proposition? He does not presume that he will be any too welcome in the central park, and he is confident that if he is permitted to enter, he will have no more comforts than he already has in Grant Park. He does not presume that he will have any greater advantage in the parks distributed in each ward, or that they will be constructed for his amusement, entertainment and recreation, or that they will contain playgrounds and the like for his children; nor does he presume that he will have any park built solely for his group Consequently, he does not see where he will reap any benefits whatever from the proposed parks, notwithstanding the fact that his property, too, will be taxed for the purpose of building and maintaining these parks.

However, the Negro is taking a broader view of the situation. He feels, in common with most white folks, that the citizens are already tax-ridden; that the burden is already more than they can reasonably bear; that the people of the city have already despaired because of heavy taxation. He further feels that if bonds are to be floated, they should be first for the completion of the schools now under way of construction, the funds for which have practically all been used. The recent announcement by Mr. Gaines, chairman of the board, that more bonds must be floated in order to complete the eighteen school structures now in progress, and that there is on hand scarcely enough funds to complete three of them, is proof conclusive that more school bonds must be floated; and the people are not going to allow these school buildings to be neglected. Even with the completion of the new school projects, the system will still be inadequate to properly train the children of the city, and soon more bonds will have to be floated in order to make even more needed improvements.

There is no question of the fact that the people of the city are more interested in the school system than in the park system, important though recreational life is; and they are going to give preference to the school bonds if they do not feel able to stand both school and park bonds.

It is the duty of every man and woman to qualify and participate in the election for bonds on September 5th. If you have not qualified, do so at once.

Political — 1923 Elections.

Georgia.

SKULL AND CROSSBONES.

The voters of Savannah recently held a campaign for the purpose of electing a mayor and other city officers. Under the Democratic primary laws of Georgia, as in most other southern states, the Negro voters are barred from expressing their choice in the nomination of candidates for office. The successful candidate in the primary as a rule has won the title to the office, as the regular election is in the nature of a ratification meeting. But in this Savannah contest dissatisfaction developed with the regular Democratic candidate and an opposition ticket was named.

The opposition ticket which had the support of the Savannah *Morning News*, evidently counted on the aid of the Negro voters to oust the unpopular city administration, which was seeking reelection. In an extra issued on January 8, the *News* told of an effort to intimidate this class of voters; the best representatives of whom, it claimed, were supporting Judge Seabrook, the independent candidate. This attempt at intimidation took the form of a crude drawing of a skull and crossbones done in ink, which was posted on the door of every Negro church in Savannah, with the following inscription under the drawing: "This is a white man's fight. Keep away."

The *News* contended that both races were outraged by this act, which they regarded as an unwarrantable attempt to frighten the Negroes away from the polls and to prevent them from exercising their constitutional right of franchise. When a white southern newspaper like the Savannah *Morning News* is led into such an admission concerning the constitutional right of franchise of Negro voters, the local political situation must have become serious indeed.

The *News* also published in the same issue what purported to be a legal communication from the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, in which the Savannah Klan No. 41 denied that they had anything to do with the writing or posting of this notice, or that they had any knowledge whatever of same.

One fact that seems to stand out in the muddled politics of the South is, that despite all efforts to deprive the Negro of the franchise, the whites of the South, with accustomed inconsistency, insist on making that vote a factor in their local elections. If such action tends to confirm the Negro in the right to the franchise, he should avail himself of every opportunity to use it. A constitutional right should not be allowed to lapse through neglect.

History of the Ga. Republican Urganization From 1868 to 1923

OUTLINING MORE THAN FIFTY YEARS OF UNQUESTIONED REGULARITY—GIVING THE HEADS OF THE ORGANIZATION AS THEY HAVE BEEN SELECTED BY REGULAR DELEGATED CONVENTIONS DURING THE LAST ONE-HALF CENTURY.

Each national convention convening during the period under review has accepted and seated the delegates sent up by the Georgia organization and stamped the organization as regular by seating its delegates.

Atlanta Independent 12-6-23

Military rule prevailed in Georgia in 1868 at the time Grant was elected president. After his election the Republican organization has functioned.

State chairmen as elected:

1—Ephriam Tweedy, from 1870 to 1872.
2—Foster Blodgett, from 1872 to 1876.
3—John Bryant, from 1876 to 1880.
4—Henry P. Farrow, from 1880 to 1882.
5—W. A. Pledger, from 1882 to 1884.
6—A. E. Buck, from 1884 to 1900.
7—Walter H. Johnson, from 1900 to 1916.
8—Roscoe Pickett, from 1916 to 1920.
9—C. P. Goree, from April, 1920, to May 6, 1921.
10—John W. Martin, from May 6, 1921, to November 21, 1923; resigned.
11—Charles Adamson, November 21, 1923, to date.

SUMMARY

This is the regular organization in Georgia, and has been for the last fifty-three years. This is the history of the organization from military rule to Charles Adamson, now presiding state chairman. During the life of this organization it has elected to congress three congressmen, 300 members of the state legislature, 50 senators, 200 sheriffs, ordinaries and various county officers. The record of the Republican National Convention will show that this organization has been regular; that it has held delegated conventions and elected delegates to the national convention, and that they have been regularly seated since 1870, and that their title to party sponsorship and responsibiliy in the state is unquestioned and without a cloud. The national record will show that the regularity of the state organization has been questioned and contested at various times, but in each and every contest delegates from the regular organization were seated, and the regularity of the organization as it now exists was recognized by the national convention, the highest political authority in our party on every occasion. The title from Tweedy to Adamson is good, without a flaw or a cloud, and any other organization in the state, whether it handles the patronage or is recognized by the chairman or any other party authority, is irregular and without authority to act for the Republicans of the state.

The Republican party is democratic; it is a government in which the people speak through their chosen representatives, and these officers making up the fifty years or more standing of our organization are the chosen representatives of the people in delegated conventions assembled, and each national convention, beginning in 1872 and ending in 1920, has ratified and confirmed the regularity and authenticity of this organization, as the minutes of the national convention covering this period of more than one-half century will so show.

Up until 1918, state chairmen were elected for four years; but in the convention of 1916 it was ordered and decreed that the organization should hold or cause to be held biennial conventions, instead of quadrennial, and to elect a state organization every two years. The first two-year term chairman was the Hon. Roscoe Pickett, of Pickens county, he being elected in 1916 and re-elected in 1918, serving the term of four years from 1916 to 1920. In 1920 Hon. C. P. Goree was elected to succeed Mr. Pickett for two years and until the state convention convened in 1922. On May 6, 1921, the Hon. John W. Martin was elected to succeed him and to carry out his unexpired term, which expired at the convening of the state convention in April, 1922, at which time he was elected to succeed himself, and held the office until November 21, 1923, at which time he resigned, and the Hon. Charles Adamson, of Polk county, was elected to succeed him, and is now the regular elected chairman of the Republican organization and party in the state.

There has been no attempt to deny the Republicans of Georgia the constitutional right of home government, or to determine for themselves who shall represent them during the last half century until refugees from Indiana, Ohio, Iowa and Tennessee came into Georgia in 1921 and set up an irregular organization without the consent of the people. Our government is Republican in form, and takes its genius from party sponsorship, and the only way any man or set of men can be chairman or constitute the organization or a party in America, is to be the chosen representatives of the people. The right to dictate and to license men within the state or outside, to meet at any place in the state or elsewhere and elect themselves the organization, or party, is not lodged in any set of men, whether it be the national committee or otherwise.

Home rule is an inherent right—a God-given right—a democratic principle as old as the government. Our government, as Lincoln declared, is one of the people, for the people and by the people, and any other form of government is abortive of the fundamentals of Americanism.

The organization recited above, and of fifty years' standing without a cloud on its title, has been elected for fifty years by the people themselves. They have been chosen by the chosen representatives of the people, and an organization elected in any other way save by the voice of the people, expressed at the ballot box, has no place either in American morals or law—it matters not whether the national chairman gives two hundred men credentials without the consent of the people, and says go ye now and elect yourselves the organization in Georgia or elsewhere and I will recognize you. Of course, this can be done, and it may be done, but if it is done it is the power of might and not of right, and destroys the Jeffersonian idea of a democracy, that there is no just government without the consent of the governed.

So, let us adhere to the principles of the party, party precedent and party law, and stand upon our rights, though we fall; for right the law must win.

Political—1923.
Elections.

SOUTH WINS BACK DELEGATES DROPPED BY 1920 CONVENTION

N. Y. Times

Republican Committee Restores Old Representation, and Increases Northern Membership.

12-13-23

OPPONENTS PREDICT REVOLT

Declare the Action Illegal and Put Blame for It on the Administration.

CONVENTION DATE JUNE 10

Cleveland Is Chosen as the Place by an Overwhelming Vote Over San Francisco.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—The Republican National Committee reversed today the mandate of the 1920 National Convention, which fixed the apportionment of delegates for the South on the basis of one delegate for each 2,500 Republican voters, and restored the old apportionment of one delegate for each Congressional district and increased the representation of the thirty-seven Republican States by three delegates-at-large. The committee then selected Cleveland as the convention city and June 10 as the date.

The choice of Cleveland was made unanimous after the ballot showed 35 for that city, 10 for San Francisco, and 1 for Des Moines.

Under the resolutions adopted and the call issued there will be 1,109 delegates in the 1924 convention, as compared with 984 in the 1920 convention and 1,036 recommended by that convention's special committee.

Progressive Republicans, led by Senators Howell and Johnson, denounced the action of the committee, which they asserted was dictated by the Administration. This defiance of the National Convention and sentiment in progressive States, they said, would cause a revolt in the Republican Party not unlike the fight over the Southern delegates in the 1912 convention.

The action increasing the representation of Northern States and restoring the South's old apportionment, followed a long fight by the negro leaders against the resolution of the last convention. This resolution reduced the South's delegates by 23, and gave the non-Republican States 211 delegates in all, instead of 234 as heretofore. The delegates for Republican States were increased by 74.

Northern Delegates Increased.

Under the resolution offered by Senator Pepper, national committeeman from Pennsylvania, and adopted today, the delegates from Northern States are increased by eleven over the 1920 ratio, while the Southern list remains as then—234.

In revising the resolution of the 1920 convention, the leaders, after a midnight session, decided that unpleasant race struggles could be avoided at the next convention and the Northern representation increased if the committee should reach a compromise which would have the same effect as was intended by the convention's action.

Many Republican leaders have fought for twenty-five years against the Southern delegations, asserting that they did not represent any Republican votes. Another point made was that the South's delegates were usually obtained by Federal patronage and other means, and were employed to overcome the sentiment of Republican States.

After the committee and its subcommittee had heard the protests of the Negro leaders they became convinced that something must be done to satisfy them. They saw a loss of Republican votes in Illinois, Ohio, Indiana, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and New York, where the Negro vote is large. It was the threat of revolt in the North that largely influenced the party leaders to restore the South's representation.

Midnight Conference Called.

A hasty midnight conference was attended by Chairman Adams, Senator Pepper, David W. Mulvane of Kansas, Charles D. Hilles of New York, Ralph D. Williams of Oregon, Senator Ernst of Kentucky, Hamilton F. Kean of New Jersey, Mrs. Christine Bradley South of Kentucky, Mrs. Henrietta L. Livermore of New York and Mrs. George Orvis of Vermont.

The midnight conference agreed to surrender to the demands of the South after the situation was carefully considered with due regard to the negro vote in the North. The conference appointed Chairman Adams, Senator Pepper, Mr. Kean, Mr. Hilles, Mr. Mulvane and George B. Lockwood to work out the compromise which Senator Pepper offered when the committee met this morning.

Charles D. Hilles moved to reconsider the report of the committee on apportionment. Then Senator Pepper offered his resolution which, in effect, gave every Southern Congressional District one delegate and added three delegates at large to the Republican States. This caused a long and bitter debate but the compromise was adopted by a viva voce vote, though there was a large number of dessents.

"I am amazed at the proposal," Senator Howell of Nebraska, who was Chairman of the convention's committee which worked out the apportionment. "For twenty years we have been attempting a reform of apportionment and now you are proposing to undo that great reform. The progressive-minded Republicans do not know what you are proposing to do or they would be here in arms.

"You remember the fatal division of 1912. The trouble at that time was caused by resentment at the control of Southern delegates who represented no Republican States and no Republican voters.

"I warn you that this is going to cause more trouble. You are about to light the train that leads to a powder barrel. There is always a suspicion that the Administration controls these Southern delegates."

Senator Pepper agreed with Senator Howell that recognition should be accorded those States which were really Republican, and said his proposal did that by giving such States three additional delegates, while it left the South with only what it had in 1920.

"The net result of my proposal," said Senator Pepper, "would accrue to the States affected the principle of a basis of Congressional districts as distinguished from the confliet of the uncertain standard of a numerically constituted vote, and in order to meet the difficulty which Senator Howell has very properly called our attention to, namely, the suspicion or suggestion that a political advantage was being given to anybody, the propsal is that additinal delegates shall be added to the States which gave their electoral vote to the Republican candidate for President, thus giving to that group of States an increased representation.

"The figures, I believe, are these: That the additional delegates at large would mean thirty-eight delegates at large, and the Southern States would have an increase of 23 or 25 over your proposal. So that the political significance f this thing is eliminated, and the thing that we accomplish by the resolution, if adopted, is to purge ourselves of what I, for one, believe to be an indefensible act of injustice, and that is to make representation in the Republican convention dependent upon the counting of votes in election districts which we neither control nor can make any effective effort to control.

Urges Real Representation.

"I do not believe that any group of people within the American nation within the limits of the Republican Party, can long successfully be denied a representation based upon something that is real and not on something that is shallow.

"Senator Howell speaks of progressive minds throughout the country. Many of us feel ourselves entitled to be included in the category of such minds, and no interest of the progressive minds ought to be more earnest or more sincere than the interest of fundamntal justice in the make-up of a representative body. Our convention is a representative body. Those who are Republicans are entitled to representation in it upon a basis which is fixed, certain and genuine. That cannot be said of the present situation, and it is in order to relieve that situation that I have ventured to propose the resolution now pending.

"If you will consider for a moment justice, not merely in a theoretical sense," replied Mr. Howell, "but in an actual sense, you will realize that by the adoption of this change you are giving to South Carolina eleven votes in the next convention. And although South Carolina cast but 2,200 votes in the last election, yet in the Northern States it would require 220,000 votes to have the same number of delegates in the National Convention.

"The last National Convention directed such a change to be made. It said that the change should be made in accord with the votes cast. We have followed the injunction of the convention. I contend that the mandate of the convention cannot be overruled by this committee.

"Enough has been said about our State," exclaimed Joseph W. Tolbert of South Carolina. "I want to say that every district in South Carolina elects its own delegates, and that the four delegates at large are elected in a State convention. We don't want you to come here with your nonsense and foolishness. We don't want the people of the nation to misunderstand. We are as good Republicans in South Carolina as anywhere, as good as you, Senator Howell, or any other man in the United States."

Mrs. Patterson of North Carolina appealed to the committee to help the Republican Party in the South by giving them proper representation.

Negroes Cheer the Vote.

As the Pepper amendment was adopted there was a loud cheer from the negroes in the rear of the room. Many committeemen voted no, but, realizing that the steam roller was working and that they could not stop its progress they did not demand a rollcall.

Amid the protests over the restoration of Southern delegates in the convention Raymond Robins of Chicago, a Progressive, made a speech attacking the Administration's foreign policy.

"We were told on this side and on the other that it was necessary for America to accept the treaty of Versailles and the League of Nations," he said. "All over the country there is setting of the public mind in relation to the policy of the Republican Party for the welfare, not of any section or group, but for the whole nation. I have just returned from some months in Europe, and if I know the facts there is more hatred and fear and force abroad in the Europe of 1923 than there was in the Europe of 1918.

"About all accomplished to make the world safe for democracy and to end war was to transport militarism from Berlin to Paris, and you find all over Europe the fact that no single nation accepted the Treaty of Versailles as a satisfactory settlement of boundaries and of rights of several nations. Just as in the Ruhr situation force is present, so would Jugoslavia overnight take Fiume and massacre whatever Italians were in the way if they felt free to do it.

Treaty of Force and Hatred.

"There are those who say we would not have had this condition had America been in the League of Nations. There is only one way of knowing what has transpired, and that is by knowing what did transpire when America did sit in European conferences. We sat in the Treaty of Versailles, and there are now a good many Americans who think that Mr. Wilson went into that conference with more and came out with less than any negotiator in the history of the human race that the treaty that was there settled was a treaty of force and hatred and fear, economically impossible, ethically wrong and intolerable.

"We sat in the conference of Lucerne and lost in that conference rights we had had for a long period in the Near East.

"We sat in another conference to arrange for the American soldiers on the Rhine, and what did we get there? A liquidated claim against a bankrupt that is only valid after other impossible claims have been paid. And if that is what happens when America sits in a European conference the fewer we sit in the better for Europe and America.

"The programs of European imperialists can never become the program of the people of the United States."

Politicians Foresee Trouble.

Thta the action of the committee today will start a revolt which may lead to conditions similar to 1912 is apparent to the politicians who counselled against surrendering to the negroes and the Administration advisers. The action is regarded as clearly illegal and without effect and one certain to plunge the next convention into a bitter sentimental and factional struggle.

The resolution adopted by the 1920 convention specifically sets forth on what basis the delegates to the 1924 convention should be apportioned and reads:

"Which basis shall be set forth in the call for the next convention (1924) and be binding upon the same and all other conventions until otherwise ordered."

The National Committee, Senator Howell contended, had no authority to overrule that mandate, and since it has done so and issued a call on the basis agreed to today, there probably will be one of the hardest fights in the Committee on Credentials that the Republican Party has ever staged. Senator Johnson and his followers are saying tonight that the action was dictated by the Administration, and to strengthen Coolidge in the convention, as in most cases the Administration controls the delegates from the Southern States.

Senator Pepper denied that the action of the committee was illegal. He said the committee had a perfect right to decide uon a new apportionment, but admitted that the new apportionment would lead to a fight, and that the convention would decide whether the increased delegates should be seated.

Other lawyers equally eminent say the committee ddi exceed its legal powers and has brougat the Republican Party into severe criticism.

Senator Johnson is preparing to issue a protest and a call to Progressives to protest against the Southern apportionment.

Howell Denies Committee's Power.

After the meeting Senator Howell issued a statement in which he asserted the committee had exceeded its power in "overriding the mandate" of the convention.

"A Republican national convention alone has the power to fix the basis of representation for delegates from the various States," he said. "A convention may delegate its power to fix such representation should it so determine. This was done by the national convention of 1920 through the adoption of the following resolution:

"'Resolved, That in order to effect proper and necessary changes in the present apportionment of delegates in proportion to the Republican vote actually cast at general elections throughout the various States of the Union, and in order to inspire a greater effort to erect and maintain substantial party organization in all the States, the National Committee, notwithstanding any rules heretofore adopted, is hereby authorized and directed within twelve months from the date of the adjournment of this convention to adopt a just and equitable basis of representation in future national conventions, which basis shall be set forth in the call for the next convention and be binding upon the same and all other future conventions until otherwise ordered.'

"It will be noted that this resolution specifically provided that the Republican National Committee should act within one year and in concurrence with this resolution the National Committee did so act in January, 1921.

"Had the letter of this resolution been carried out, each State would have been entitled to not more than one delegate for each 16,000 votes cast. On this basis Alabama would have 5 delegates, Arkansas 4, Florida 3, Virginia 5, Texas 7, Georgia 2, Louisiana 2, Mississippi and South Carolina not more than one each, inasmuch as Mississippi cast but 15,000 votes for President Harding and South

Carolina but little more than 2,200 votes. Thus the total delegates from these nine Southern States would have numbered approximately but 30 in all.

Cites 1921 Apportionment.

"After a sharp contest and much consideration the National Committee in 1921 adopted a compromise apportionment allowing these nine States 93 votes, or more than three times their proportionate share, or 32 votes less than enjoyed by these States in the convention of 1920.

"Notwithstanding the provision in the above quoted resolution to the effect that the apportionment for the 1923 convention should be completed within one year, the National Committee at its meeting beginning on the 11th inst. has seen fit, without notice, to reconsider its action of 1921, and by so doing and subsequent action taken has not only afforded these nine States the number of delegates they enjoyed in the 1920 convention but has added 9 more, so that under the new apportionment adopted this morning Mississippi, casting but 15,000 Republican votes in 1920, will have 12 delegates to the coming convention, while South Carolina, casting but a little over 2,200 votes for President Harding will be entitled to 11 delegates.

"In short, South Carolina will have as many or more votes in the next convention than any one of the following States: Arizona, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah, Vermont and Wyoming.

"Texas, whose just share of the delegates would be only seven, will be able with her twenty-three votes, to equal or outvote the following States: Arizona, California, Connecticut, Delaware, Idaho, Kansas, Maine, Maryland, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Mexico, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Oregon, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Utah, Vermont, Washington, West Virginia and Wyoming.

Declares It a Question of Justice.

"When it is remembered that none of these nine States can be expected to cast an electoral vote for a Republican President, and yet are given this tremendous advantage in the next convention over those States upon which the Republican Party must depend for success it must be realized that the question involved is more than affording representation to Southern colored voters. It is a question of justice to the voters of the Republican Party who can alone bring success in the next election.

"In short, this largely ex-parte hearing and the result of the action of the National Committee is but an evidence of a decided tendency to return to the pocket-borough system that in the past was developed in connection with Republican National Conventions because of the condition existing in the Southern States.

"This borough system was the cause of the rupture of the Republican Party in 1912, and I fear that seeds are now sown that will lead to a similar harvest some time in the future. In short, the National Committee has taken a distinctly backward step in the matter of representation in national conventions.

"It should be added that the national committee has awarded the twenty-seven States carried by President Harding 111 additional delegates, or but 37 more than was provided in the 1921 apportionment—a poor recompense for this backward step."

New Appointment of Delegates.

The following is the appointment agreed upon today for next year, compared with the figures for the 1920 convention::

State.	Delegates at Large.	Delegates Per Dist.	Total, 1924.	Total, 1920.
Alabam	4	(a)	16	14
Arizona	9	..	9	6
Arkansas	4	(b)	14	13
California	7	2	29	26
Colorado	7	2	15	12
Connecticut	7	2	17	14
Delaware	9	..	9	6
Florida	4	(c)	10	8
Georgia	4	(d)	18	17
Idaho	7	2	11	8
Illinois	11	2	61	58
Indiana	7	2	33	30
Iowa	7	2	29	26
Kansas	7	2	23	20
Kentucky	4	2	26	26
Louisiana	4	(e)	13	12
Maine	7	2	15	12
Maryland	7	2	19	16
Massachusetts	7	2	39	35
Michigan	7	2	33	30
Minnesota	7	2	27	24
Mississippi	4	1	12	12
Missouri	7	2	39	36
Montana	7	2	11	8
Nebraska	7	2	19	16
Nevada	9	..	9	6
New Hampshire	7	2	11	8
New Jersey	7	2	31	28
New Mexico	9	..	9	6
New York	7	(f)	91	88
North Carolina	4	(g)	22	23
North Dakota	7	2	13	10
Ohia	7	2	51	48
Oklahoma	7	2	23	20
Oregan	7	2	13	10
Pennsylvania	7	2	79	76
Rhode Island	7	2	13	10
South Carolina	4	1	11	11
Tennessee	7	2	27	20
Texas	4	(h)	23	23
Utah	7	2	11	8
Vermont	7	2	11	8
Virginia	4	(i)	17	15
Washington	7	2	17	14
West Virginia	7	2	19	16
Wisconsin	7	2	29	26
Wyoming	9	..	9	6
Alaska	2	..	2	2
Dist. of Columbia	2	..	2	2
Hawaii	2	..	2	2
Philippines	2	..	2	2
Porto Rico	2	..	2	2
Totals			1,109	984

(a) Two each from the 7th and 10th districts; 1 each from other districts.
(b) Two each from the 3d, 4th and 5th districts; 1 each from the 1st, 2d, 6th and 7th districts.
(c) Two each from the 1st and 4th districts; 1 each from the 2d and 3d districts.
(d) Two each from the 7th and 9th districts, and 1 delegate each from the other districts.
(e) Two delegates from the district; 1 delegate each from the other districts.
(f) One each from the 12th and 13th districts; 2 from each of the other districts.
(g) Two delegates each from the 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th and 10th districts; 1 delegate each from the 1st and 2d districts.
(h) Two from the 14th district; 1 from each of the other districts.

Gives Women Equal Rights.

Another resolution adopted today gives women equal rights with men on the national committee. Hereafter the Republican National Committee will be composed of two members from each State, one of whom shall be a woman.

R. E. Williams of Oregon was elected chairman of the Committee on Policies and Platform. Nearly all the national committeemen are members of this committee.

Other committee appointments are:

Committee on Contests—George Wharton Pepper, Pennsylvania; John W. Hart, Idaho; Fred W. Estabrook, New Hampshire; Fred S. Peck, Rhode Island; Guy E. Kelly, Washington; Alfred T. Rogers, Wisconsin; Mrs. Barnett E. Marks, Arizona; Mrs. O. P. Clarke, California; Mrs. Guy P. Gannett, Maine; Miss Bina M. West, Michigan; Mrs. McGarber, Oklahoma; Mrs. Harry Wardman, Washington, D. C.

Committee on Arrangements—D. W. Mulvane, Kansas, Chairman; H. L. Remmel, Arkansas; T. Coleman Dupont, Delaware; Joseph B. Keating, Indiana; William M. Butler, Massachusetts; Jacob L. Babler, Missouri; Charles D. Hilles, New York; Rud K. Hynicka, Ohio; Ralph E. Williams, Oregon; Virgil L. Highland, West Virginia; Patrick Sullvan, Wyoming; Mrs. A. T. Hert, Kentucky; J. Henry Roraback, Connecticut; Fred W. Upham, Illinois; William H. Crocker, California; Mrs. Anna W. Vail, Colorado.

A memorial for President Harding offered by R. E. Crager, was adopted.

ONE DELEGATE ALLOWED FOR EACH DIST.

Successfully Fought Thru by Senator Pepper of Penna., Opposed by Nebraskan, Change

SIMMONS IS SPOKESMAN

Chicagoan Chosen Spokesman of Colored Group by Politicians from All Sections

Washington, Dec. 12 (By Telegram)—Republican National Committee today rescinded its former action reducing Southern representation in National Conventions. Under amended plan adopted each Congressional District will be entitled to one delegate at least. Amendment was offered and sponsored by Senator George Wharton Pepper, of Pennsylvania; R. B. Howell, of Nebraska, chairman of Sub-Committee bitterly opposed. Viva Voce Vote on Pepper amendment practically unanimously stopped. Cleveland was chosen

By MORRIS BROWN
(Washington Correspondent.)

Washington, D. C., Dec. 13.—All factions of colored Republicans from every section of the country, together with a number of prominent white Republicans, united today in presenting a strong protest against the reduction of Southern representation in Republican national conventions to a subcommittee of the Republican National Committee.

Roscoe Simmons Presents Case

The several state delegations chose Roscoe C. Simmons, president of the Lincoln League, to make the presentation of their case. The Georgia delegation, consisting of B. J. Davis, of Atlanta, and Dr. W. H. Harris, of Athens, later concurred in this action taken before their arrival. Henry Lincoln Johnson, Perry W. Howard and W. C. Matthews, of Boston, acted in an advisory capacity to Mr. Simmons.

Makes Touching Plea

The subcommittee held two sessions. At the morning session, Mr. Simmons spoke. Other speakers were Dr. George W. Cannon, of Jersey City, N. J.; Dr. S. D. Redmond, of Jackson, Miss.; National Committeeman Emile Kuntz, of Louisiana, and National Committeeman M. L. Mulvihill, of Mississippi. In the afternoon, J. R. Pollard, of Richmond, Va.; Walter L. Cohen, of New Orleans, La., and Armond W. Scott, of Washington, D. C., spoke.

The leading argument was made by Roscoe C. Simmons. It was in part as follows:

"The political hope of the American Negro lies in the Republican party, and the hope of the political life of the Republican party lies in the Negro.

"The crime of disfranchisement as practiced against the Negro from its beginning in Mississippi in 1890 until this moment of my sorrow is not half so painful as this seeming desertion by the Republican party. The Democrats disfranchised us, not because of race, color or previous conditions of servitude, but only and simply because, sirs, of our unbroken faith to the Republican party. No question of race or color is here involved, but only the question of whether the Republican party is sectional or universal—whether its principles are still set in humanity or have reverted to expediency.

"The Democratic party is a party of men, but the Republican party is a party of man. The genius and philosophy of our Government is based upon the idea that every element and every section of our country shall be represented in political parties as well as in the Congress of this nation. I ask and have a right to ask that the unit idea be maintained; and since every congressional district under our flag is represented in the Congress of our nation, every such district should have representation in a Republican National Convention."

NEGRO REPRESENTATION IN THE NORTH

The migration has already shown that the Negro is gradually becoming a factor in the politics of the North. This is right. The Negro needs to learn to use the ballot and to use it for his own protection and for the advancement of the best interest of the community. One of the things necessary is to have officers in the government. In Philadelphia at the last election there were no colored persons elected, though there was a candidate for judge and one for council, both of whom got respectable votes. We have, however, from Philadelphia, two members of the state legislature, and the good work of both of them has already been seen. It is hoped that both will be returned and that Pittsburgh will send a representative and West Philadelphia another. Possibly one may come from Chester. In New York, two Negroes, Henry W. Seals and John W. Smith, both Democrats, were elected to the legislature, while a colored man who had held the place in the Board of Aldermen was not returned. In Chicago, E. H. Morris received nearly 150,000 votes for judge. Two Negroes were elected to the city Board of Aldermen, other Negroes to the legislature. In Cleveland, Ohio, Thomas W. Fleming was re-elected to the City Council, there were other elective officers in various parts of the North; there were many more appointed officers.

Political—1923.
Elections.

General.

Reduction of Southern Representation in the G. O. P. Conventions

By HENRY LINCOLN JOHNSON, Republican National Committeeman.

Atlanta Independent

10-25-23

Editor's Note—The question of the reduction of representation in Republican National Conventions is of such vast importance to the colored electorate, and will be so far reaching in [illegible] that we are publishing the statement of Mr. Johnson made on the report of the sub-committee of the National Committee, which has been adopted and unless rescinded at the December meeting will govern the number of delegates to be chosen for the 1924 convention. This statement will appear in three installments, of which this is the first.

There is one part of this report of the sub-committee that I cannot get my consent to remain silent upon or agree to. It is on the second page of the report, under sub-division (b) district delegates, and the first paragraph, in providing for representation in the convention. The sub-committee reports this:

"One district delegate from each congressional district maintaining therein a Republican district organization and casting 2,500 votes or more for any Republican elector in the last preceding Presidential election, or for the Republican nominee for Congress in the last preceding Congressional election."

Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the committee, it seems that we are changing entirely the [illegible] representation in the convention. As far as delegates-at-large are concerned there is no objection to the report of the committee. We agree. But here, under this provision, there would be no delegate from a Congressional district [illegible]ess, in the last election, there were cast 2,500 votes for the elector or for the Congressional candidate.

Is it fair under the facts as they exist? Let us see what the facts are. Twenty-five years is a reasonable time in which a student of such affairs might discover what was right, and in that time a record, of course, has been made. In the State of Georgia—take its political record for 25 years—let me call attention to these figures which I read from the World Almanac: Twenty-five years ago takes us back to the election of 1896, when William McKinley was the candidate of the party for the Presidency, and, looking forward from that time, 25 years brings us to the election of 1920, when Warren G. Harding, of the same state, was the candidate of the Republican party for the Presidency. Let us see what the votes cast in the State of Georgia were in those two elections. Gentlemen of the committee, in the State of Georgia 25 years ago there was no disfranchisement of any of its citizens. Every citizen of the state 21 years of age and paying his poll tax and registered voted. Disfranchisement of persons of color in Georgia was only enacted in 1898. In the election of 1920 conditions were different from 1896, and we approached the 1920 election and worked through that campaign with a disfranchising law upon the statute books of the State. Prior to disfranchisement the Republicans of Georgia gave William McKinley 60,000 votes and Bryan received 94,000. This was in the year 1896; 25 years ago the Republicans cast committee, that was at a time when no illegal and unconstitutional disfranchising law was hanging about the necks of the Republican electorate of the State.

Now, what was the situation a quarter of a century later? In the year 1920, Georgia's population had increased 23.8 per cent.; in other words, there were 23.8 per cent more people in Georgia in 1920 than in 1896, and yet Warren G. Harding had counted only 42,000 votes. Instead of the increment of the new and additional population, which had added one-fifth to the total electorate of Georgia, the Republican vote, through these disfranchising laws, had been reduced instead of increased.

It does not require a philosopher to discover what the trouble is. This result was brought about by Democratic disfranchising laws—a nullification of the Constitution of our nation that stands in the way of color, who are loyal Republicans, voting in the State.

Why not in a manly way—no, I will not say that—but why not courageously meet the real issue? There is no man in Georgia with a decent regard for the truth but will brazenly tell you, "Oh yes, we disfranchise colored people in Georgia." The Congressional Record is replete with instances where Senators and Congressmen from the South brazenly tell you on the floor of the Senate and House. "We disfranchise Negroes; yes, we do." That question is arrogantly admitted. It does not seek proof. It is a situation that is known to all men.

Are you going to deny representation to an electorate that is yours by preference, and really by inheritance, as is the case with me? I love the Republican party as I love my life. The most sacred thing to me is deathless loyalty and adherence to the Republican party and its principles—voting and working for its candidates everywhere and all the time.

Why will you sit silent at the other end of Pennsylvania Avenue (the Capitol) with a tremendous majority in both branches of congress; why will you be as quiet as the mummies of Egypt on the disfranchising law that keep your friends and party comrades from the polls? Aye, even more, are you going to gather here at the far end of the Avenue (the Willard Hotel) in solemn party meeting and penalize the unfortunate friends that stand pilloried on the cross of Democratic disfranchising laws.

Political — 1923. Elections.

Present Incumbents Lose Only One Ward in Their Race For Reelection

Carrying every ward in the city except the first the present administration, headed by W. A. Gunter, Jr., with M. J. Orum and J. H. Hardaway, associates, won an indisputable and overwhelming victory in the city election Monday. The losing candidates were Lawrence Lee, J. Johnston Moore and J. L. Patterson.

Mr. Gunter defeated Lawrence Lee, his opponent for mayor, by a majority of 1,221 votes. The total vote for each candidate was as follows:

For Mayor

Gunter	3,200
Lee	1,979

For Associate

Orum	3,326
Hardaway	3,158
Moore	2,006
Patterson	1,889

The three winners lost but two boxes out of the thirteen. These were Ward 1, Box 1 (West End) where Lee led Gunter more than two to one and Ward 7, Box 1 (Oak Park.) In this box conceded to the anti-Gunter ticket by the most sanguine friends of the administration, Gunter trailed Lee less than 75 votes.

Commissioner Orum ran a little more than a hundred votes ahead of his ticket, leading the entire ticket of six candidates in all but two boxes. In most beats the candidates on the opposing tickets were closely bunched, Hardaway and Patterson low man on each trailing their associate candidates by approximately one hundred votes.

Interest in the election spurred on by activity by both sides during past brought out an unexpectedly big vote. This interest was keenest on the day of election at times the bitterness at the polls growing to fever heat. Frequent challenging throughout the day brought verbal clashes between the leaders of the two contending factions and it was apparent during the day that the factional lines were more closely drawn between the so-called Gunter faction and the anti-Gunter faction.

Alabama.

WHAT NEGROES ARE DOING

BY OSCAR W. ADAMS

Following in the wake of the 700 or more inter-racial clubs in the South and in the state federation of women of the South, which have declared against mob violence and for better treament for the negro race, a grand movement is on among the representatives of the Southern press to see that black men and women get a square deal.

As a result of the meeting of a group of Virginia editors, who came together to discuss the work of the southern press in its relation to the negro, a set of resolutions were drawn up and adopted which was calculated to change what has hitherto been considered as a slandering policy of certain newspapers.

These resolutions are being sent to editors in all parts of the South and are said to have met with general approval.

Among colored people it is generally agreed that it will take some time to determine just how useful the resolutions may be. There is hope among them that the persons who have set their names to the new "code of honor" may be honest enough and strong enough to see that it is maintained, despite sundry difficulties that may arise among persons not so favorably inclined.

One of the most significant of these resolutions reads: "The negroes of the South are largely dependent upon the white press for current news of the day. It would be well if even greater effort were made to publish news of a character which is creditable to the negro, showing his development as a people along desirable lines. This would stimulate him to try to attain a high standard of living."

Meet In Jackson.

The Mississippi Republican State Convention, numbering more negroes in its membership, was recently held in Jackson, Miss., and is said to have been the largest of its kind in the state for a long time. All parts of Mississippi were represented. S. D. Redmond was elected chairman, and Rev. E. B. Topp, a Baptist minister, secretary. Among other business, a delegation was sent to appear before the Republican national committee at its next regular meeting in Washington, in December, to protest the cutting of the representation from that state in the future to only four delegates. Those who will meet the national committee are S. D. Redmond, M. V. Mulvihill, M. H. Daily, W. O. Ligon, E. B. Topp, J. W. Hare, E. W. Bonds, L. P. Attwood, G. W. Gilliam, Wesley Crayton, Thomas I. Keyes and A. J. Brown. A set of resolutions was unanimously adopted, saying, in part, as follows:

"We unreservedly endorse the present Republican administration and pledge our abiding faith in the unerring guidance and statesmanship of President Calvin Coolidge and express the belief that the country has in him one of the ablest and safest executives in the history of the nation.

"We deplore the action of the Republican national committee at its last meeting whereby the representation of the State of Mississippi was reduced to only four delegates in future Republican National Convention, and would most respectfully say that such action on the part of the committee was error, and not in keeping with that broad liberality of spirit and principle which was responsible for the conception and birth of the Grand Old Party.

"We feel that there is democracy only in the fullest and freest enfranchisement and representation of all the people, therefore, we respectfully petition the Republican national committee to reconsider said reduction of the representation from Mississippi and the other Southern States and restore our former rightful, just and equitable quota of 20 delegates which were ours prior to the convention of 1916."

Comment On Garvey.

Marcus Garvey, like other great leaders with vision has mystified the thought of men of every rank and race and he now forces consideration from all angles and sections. He has been delivering some addresses in the South recently and they have attracted wide and favorable comment.

In a letter to The Reporter, Mrs. M. J. LeNoir, an estimable woman of Birmingham, a woman of great experience, a missionary of long standing, compliments Garvey's position, refers to it as being sane, needful and profitable. She invites consideration of his program and discusses the dark days of slavery with the thought that God was in the plan.

Whether we agree with Mrs. LeNoir as to God being in the plan to debauch and cruelly handle human beings in an effort to Christianize them, is not to be considered at this time. Her letter is worthy of the kindest consideration and coming from a heart, mind and soul devoted to the interest of humanity we gladly give it to our readers for their consideration.

Garvey is no doubt a wonderful man and is doing lots of good throughout the country. His program will be perfected maybe within a generation or two hence. Here is Mrs. LeNoir's letter:

Quotes Washington.

"It was with an intense interest that I read the extract in The Reporter from the speech of Marcus Garvey. It brought to memory when I was quite young a statement from Booker T. Washington, when he first appeared upon the stage of action. The statement was as follows: 'Slavery was God's plan through its power to convert the negro and civilize Africa.' Who can dispute the fact that the slaves of the Southern people were not truly converted from heathenism to a true faith in our God and Heavenly Father. Truly Garvey, as Booker T. Washington, has received the vision through divine wisdom. If all could see it thus and work to that end, all divisions would cease and the negro will show to the world what they are going to do with their education, culture and ambition. Africa is calling for you. I will give you a true story:

"Khama was the son of an African chief of a tribe akin to the Zulus. They were a peaceful people and made their living by agriculture and hunting. Khama loved his country and his tribe. One day an English hunter came that way and invited him to join his party. This was a fine chance of seeing the world and Khama heard much more than he saw. Later a missionary came, Khama heard about a true God and became a Christian. After the death of his father he became the ruling chief, and among the many good things he did was to pass a prohibitory law. The traders who were white men repeatedly broke his law. Khama called them together and told them he was chief and ruled in his own country, for them to go back to their own land. Take all of yours and go. I am trying to lead my people according to the word of God which we have received from the white people. To fight against drink is to fight against demons. I fear the white man's drink more than all my adversaries. They kill men's bodies, but the demon drink kills both soul and body forever. Khama drove the white men and their whisky with them out of his country. A traveler passing that way says they need no police to keep order.

"This is only a little of a true story and shows what the religion of Jesus Christ can do. The negro has a country, and what an opportunity is his. Let him start the slogan 'Back to Africa,' and Garvey says 'grasp his opportunity and build up for himself a government for his people and by his people.' He further says 'We are looking for real men with a vision. It takes real men to build a government.'

"This article is written from a deep, heartfelt interest in the negro. I insist on a prayerful, careful and conscientious consideration of this message brought by Marcus Garvey to his people.

"MRS. M. J. LeNOIR."

* * *

Elks Show Progress.

Jones Valley Lodge No. 14, Independent Benevolent Protective Order of Elks of the World continues to make progress in the interest of its members and the public welfare. The lodge is of many years standing in this district and has been led on by some of the most popular social and fraternal order workers in this section. Nearly three years ago the institution started a building program in an effort to give the order a home for its social functioning, as well as to provide a place for the social affairs of clubs, fraternal orders and the public generally. This they succeeded in doing under the leadership of W. W. Greene, who still heads the organization and looking forward for its betterment, a new idea has been introduced and become a part of the law This new feature is a burial benefit department which provides a larger sum at the death of members. It was introduced several weeks ago at a regular meeting of the lodge and adopted the following meeting, and is now a part of the law governing the institution.

The plan to give $300 at the death of a member has attracted wide and popular attention. The membership is becoming more concerned and the unfinancial ones are rallying back to the fold and a large group of promising young men are applicants for membership. It is to be understood that while this added feature offers a greater financial protection and serves to aid in an hour of distress, it is not in any way intended to detract from the social features of the institution or curb the privileges of benefits derived from the purely Elk lodge that provides only social intermingling. According to officers, this feature is added to strengthen the membership and make more substantial the social interest.

Setting forth the actions of the lodge Exalted Ruler W. W. Greene has addressed a letter to the 300 or more members scattered throughout the jurisdiction and to many who are now residing in other states.

Methodists Meet.

The Methodist Conferences of the two large Methodist bodies are holding their meetings in the State of Alabama. In Montgomery last week the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church held an annual conference presided over by Bishop Woods. The A. M. E. Church held its annual conference there last week. Both churches are holding an annual conference at Opelika this week and the A. M. E. people will be in Birmingham on the 14th. The conference will convene at the Payne Chapel Church. The A. M. E. Conferences are presided over by Bishop W. A. Fountain. The Colored Methodist Episcopal Church will open in Sheffield on Nov. 21 and the Zion Conference will open in Ensley on the same date, while the A. M. E. Conference will convene the same day in Selma, Ala.

The conference to be held in Selma will be the last annual meeting of the A. M. E. folks of Alabama before the general conference to be held by that church in Louisville, Ky., early in the month of May. The conference in Selma will be a most interesting one for at that meeting candidates will be endorsed for the bishopric and other general offices, while the ministerial delegates for that annual gathering will be elected.

It is announced that the foremost candidates in the A. M. E. Church for the bishopric in the State of Alabama are Dr. W. H. Mixon, of Selma, and Dr. H. N. Newsome, of Birmingham. One or the other of these men the state is likely to endorse for the high office of bishop and Ira T. Bryan will be endorsed for secretary-treasurer of the Sunday School Union. Both Bryant and Dr. Mixon will be in their home state and city, the birthplace of Bryant, and where his lamented father did so much to establish an educational institution for the negro boys and girls of Alabama with special interest for those whose faith was lodged in the African Methodist Episcopal Church. Everything points to a wonderful session.

The Zion Conference also will be interesting as they always are. Several candidates have thrown their hats in the ring for honors at the hands of the general meeting to be held in Indianapolis, Ind., early in May, 1924. Those who have announced in this state for the office of bishop are Rev. Dr. Speights, of Mobile, and W. L. Hamlin, of Montgomery. Quite a few other candidates will be before the conferences for endorsement. Rev. C. J. Stephenson, of Tuscaloosa, is a candidate for secretary of Sunday school literature, and Dr. F. W. Riley is a candidate for the ministerial brotherhood and the conference has many friends who are not residents of this state that they are pledged to for various offices and the conference may give them their endorsement.

Squally Time Promised.

The C. M. E. Conference will not hold its general meeting until in 1926, but it is understood that many serious matters will confront the body when it assembles in Sheffield. This conference is presided over by the venerable Bishop Charles H. Phillips, of Cleveland, Ohio. Many of the leading pastors or presiding elders have been threatened during this conference year, and they are expected to undergo some severe punishment at the hands of the bishop for their impudence to his honor and disobedience to his mandates during the year and their insubordination in passing out curious and indicting literature which involved the character of the noted divine. There is much trembling on the part of the elders and squally notions coming from various parts. It is also rumored that it would not be surprising if the bishop himself were submitted to a few serious questions and among them his right to preside at the meeting. This is rather far-retched according to general rumors, but it is at least among some of the discussions.

The A. M. E. Zion Conference to be held at Ensley will be presided over by Bishop J. S. Caldwell, of Philadelphia.

Pa., whose record for handling men and getting results is not equalled by any bishop in a negro church. Everything indicates a great meeting and the pastors are making very satisfactory arrangements.

The A. M. E. Conference to be held here next week will be presided over by Bishop W. A. Fountain and this promises to be a very interesting meeting as delegates are to be elected and the leaders of the church in Alabama are centered in Birmingham. Of course there are a few others scattered over the state, but the majority of the key men are the pastors and presiding elders who reside in this territory.

More than 400 girls representing the 58 community schools of Macon County, gathered at the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute Tuesday, Oct. 30, to attend the initial observance of "Girls' Day" at the institute. The exercises included a morning session in the institute chapel and recreational activities in the afternoon. At the chapel exercises instructive addresses were delivered by the widow of Booker T. Washington, director of the department of girls' industries, and by Dr. Robert R. Moton, principal.

The other features of the morning session were reports of club work done in canning and sewing. Each community was represented on the program and the reports were replete with indications of intensive work in this direction. On the platform was an exhibit of garments and canned fruit and vegetables which was very commendable.

In order to stress the importance of physical training and systematic play one of the institute classes in physical culture gave an interesting and illuminating demonstration, including wand, dumb bell and Indian club drills and folk and aesthetic dances.

Girls' Day is a new activity of the extension department of the institute, of which Clinton J. Calloway is the director and was inaugurated for the purpose of stimulating an interest in girls' club work as conducted by the Jeanes Fund Supervisors and in education. The success of the initial observance assures it of an important place along with many other activities conducted by this department in educating the masses.

Political—1923.
Elections.

Maryland.

—VOTE FOR—

WM. L. FITZGERALD

for the next CITY COUNCILMAN from the 4th DISTRICT

His record entitles him to another term in the Council

Maryland
The Afro-American 5-4-23

Endorsement from the Monumental City Bar Association:

"Because of his record of the past four years in the City Council, his legal sagacity, his honesty of purpose and integrity, we, the Monumental City Bar Association hereby recommend Wm. L. Fitzgerald to the voters of Baltimore for another term as representative in the City Council from the 4th Councilmanic District."

MONUMENTAL CITY BAR ASSOCIATION

NOTICE—The Fourth Councilmanic District comprises
All 13th Ward All 14 Ward All 17th Ward
16th Ward (Precincts 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 29)
15th Ward (Precincts 20th to 44th, inclusive)
4th Ward (Precincts 4 and 6)

Every voter living in the above district can vote for Wm. L. Fitzgerald, the legally trained business man for City Council, on May 8th, 1923. Polls open 6 a. m. Close, 5 p. m.

STATE COLLEGE FOR NEGROES IS URGED

Afro-American

C. Marcellus Dorsey, Candidate for Legislature, States His Platform

Baltimore
Md.

IS SUPPORTING ARMSTRONG

9-28-23

Fourth Dist. Candidate Also States News on Schools, Police and Reformatories

C. M. DORSEY

C. Marcellus Dorsey, candidate for Legislature from the 4th District, subscribes to the Republican Platform as outlined by Alexander Armstrong, the party's choice for governor.

Aside from this Mr. Dorsey's platform for improvement of conditions among Negroes in the State stamps him as one of the most progressive leaders in the State.

He says:

"As a Regular Republican Candidate it shall be my endeavor to subscribe to the Platform of the Republican Party.

"More important to our group than Party Platforms is the great need of a State College and University. To this consumation I am resolved to use every effort.

"I shall also dedicate my efforts to the enactment of such legislation that will give to colored children in the rural districts the same opportunity for a full school term, as is provided for children of any other group in the section affected. In connection with this equal salaries for equal work for school teachers is absolutely essential, without regard to sex or color.

"I shall suggest and urge the appointment of such a man as the head of the Police Department who will make appointments to the Police Department based solely on fitness and efficiency and not according to the color of the applicant.

I shall urge the appointment of competent colored representatives on city, county and State Boards of Education, and colored members on Boards of all State Institutions where the inmates are colored.

"I favor the repeal of the Volstead Act.

"I shall suggest legislation having for its object the suppression of profiteering in Real Estate and Rents."

"I am not an expert at building platforms and have no intention of making extravagant pre-election promises, other than that I shall be on the job every minute during the hours of the sessions of the Legislature. I shall meet issues as they arise and perform my duty without fear, nor with the hope of favor.

"The people of the Fourth Legislative District will never have cause to regret having cast their vote for me."

Mr. Dorsey was born in Chattalance, Md., 47 years ago. He was educated in city schools, has served as a member of the petit and grand juries, a member of the Council of Defense and a judge of elections. He is also a notary public and is prominent in church circles.

Political.

Legislation, Suggested.

See Also: Political;

Elections

Office Holding

Politics, Women in

Suffrage, etc.

Political—1923

Alabama

Legislation Suggested, etc.

ALABAMA LAWMAKERS WILL RECESS TODAY

Commercial Appeal

All Administration Measures Are Passed.

2-10-23

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Feb. 9.—After 16 legislative days spread over 32 calendar days, the Legislature of Alabama will complete its short session at noon Saturday and adjourn until July 10. Decision to recess came Friday afternoon when all important bills on the calendars were disposed of and every necessary act had been done. Had time not been necessary for th enrollment of the final bills, the two houses could have quit Friday evening.

Every measure urged by the administration during the short session was passed by the Legislature. In addition, recess committees were created for the purpose of making an investigation of the financial condition of the state and counties, of the educational needs of the state, of the needs for additional conservation legislation, and of the needs of agriculture. In addition the Legislature created a special committee for the purpose of reading the code prepared by Judge James J. Mayfield, which must be adopted by the Legislature at the adjourned session.

Administration measures passed during the short session, which become laws or will become laws as soon as they are approved by Gov. Brandon, follow:

Abolition of the board of control and economy and the creation of a board of convict supervisors to succeed the bard of control.

Creation of a state tax commission of five in lieu of the tax commission of three and abolition of the tax adjusters. The commission will be appointed at once. The tax adjusters will be abolished Sept. 30.

Addition of the chief examiner of public accounts to the state budget commission, which will prepare a revenue bill with the aid of a recess committee named by the Legislature.

Appropriation of $39,000 for the furnishing of the Alabama home for mental inferiors and an appropriation for the maintenance of inmates of the home.

Extension of the time for the operation of the convict lease system until March 31, 1927.

Advocates of retrenchment in the state government lost two fights in the House Friday. They failed in their effort to prevent the payment of more than $5,000 to the president and more than $4,000 to the associate member of the board of convict supervisors which will succeed the state board of control and economy and they failed in their campaign against the passage of the bill putting all legal work of the state under the attorney general and providing ex officio fees of $80 for the work of the attorney general in rendering opinions to county officials.

After a long debate the House by vote of 66 to 31 concurred in the Senate amendment to the bill creating the board of convict supervisors. This amendment provided a salary of $6,000 for the president and $5,000 for the associate member.

The attorney general's bill had easier sailing in the House, only seven votes being cast against it. Advocates of retrenchment did not let their defeat on the convict bill stop them and they entered the fight again when the attorney general's bill was called. They contended that the bill meant additional expense to the state government.

Other bills rushed through the House without debate provide for the repeal of the acts extending the powers and duties of the state board of control and economy. The law creating the board of control was amended by the change of the name to the board of convict supervisors and the limitation of the new board's duties and responsibilities.

Another bill approved by the House was the Senate measure giving hydroelectric power companies the right to condemn property for construction of dams and development of eelctric energy when they control one side of the river and have contracted with federal government for connection with a lock maintained by the government on the other side.

Political – 1923
Legislation, Suggested, etc.

SLAVE LABOR BILL BEFORE U.S. CONGRESS

2-16-23

Colt Bill Will Let In "Contract Labor" And Destroy Demand In North For Negro Workers From South.

Crusader Service.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 14. — With free immigration a possible source of political infection and restricted immigration not bringing the promised freedom from the spread of radical ideas among the American working class, Senator Colt has introduced a bill into the United States Senate which is the capitalists' answer.

Today employers and their agents, the steamship companies, are prohibited by law from selecting immigrants in foreign countries and importing them as slave gangs into America. With the passage of Senator Colt's bill this last restriction upon slave traffic will be swept away. Gangs of slaves gathered by the old method of force and deception will be brought to this land, held in bondage by the employers, owned body and soul.

The new bill, if passed, would also effectively stop the Negro migration from the South, by eliminating the present demand in Northern industrial centers for Negro labor to make up the shortage created by the present immigration laws.

NEGROES ASK COOLIDGE AID.

New York Times 10-7-23

Delegation Appeals for Anti-Lynching Law and Other Reforms.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.—President Coolidge was asked today by a delegation representing the National Equal Rights League, an organization of negroes, to recommend to Congress the enactment of the Dyer anti-lynching bill, to take cognizance of the alleged disfranchisement of negroes in Southern States and to take such steps as will assure entrance of negroes to the West Point and Annapolis academies on an equal basis with the whites.

The delegation also requested the President to put negroes in full charge of the Veterans' Hospital at Tuskegee, Ala., and to withhold restoration of complete diplomatic relations with Mexico until that republic rescinds its present limitation on the immigration of negroes.

The delegation reported that the President in reply declared his unalterable stand in behalf of the full rights of all citizens of the United States. He, however, made no specific reply to the various requests made to him.

NEGRO COMMISSION IS PROPOSED IN BILL

Atlanta Constitution 12-12-23

Washington, December 11.—Creation of a "negro industrial commission" is proposed in a bill which Representative Foster, republican, Ohio, will introduce tomorrow. Consisting of five members to be appointed by the president for four year terms, the commission would study economic and social problems concerning the negro and would make recommendations to congress for their solution.

President Coolidge in his message to congress suggested creation of a commission, composed of both negroes and whites, to formulate a policy for mutual understanding and confidence.

NUMBER OF BILLS AFFECTING RACE IN CONGRESS

Washington Chicago Tribune 12-15-23

Congress while not completely organized, has settled down to its work of grinding out bills and measures. While many national and international issues are up for consideration, it also seems that the Negro is being very much thought of by the National law makers. Several bills have already been introduced directly affecting the Negro.

Senator Caraway of Arkansas comes forward with a bill to prohibit the intermarriage of whites and Negroes within the District of Columbia. The measure would also prohibit the residence within the District of such Caucasians and Negroes as intermarry outside of the District. A number of bills of this type are introduced every year by southern congressmen; they are always used as a big boost toward their re-election back home.

Somewhat in line with a recommendation in President Coolidge's speech before Congress, Representative I. M. Foster of Ohio, introduced a bill this week to create a "Negro Industrial Commission." This commission according to Representative Foster is to study the economic conditions of the Negro; to study the labor problems in which the Negro is interested; to stimulate and encourage thrift and industry, etc. The commission would report its findings to the President and Congress.

Representative Madden of Illinois, seeks $250,000 with which to erect a monument in honor of Pietro Alonzo, a Negro, who, it is claimed, piloted the "Nina," one of the three vessels which Columbus used in his first exploration wheih resulted in the discovery of America.

The bill provided for a commission of nine members to prepare plans. Of the $250,000, the government is to furnish only $25,000; the balance is to be raised by public subscription.

"HANDS OFF," IS ESSENCE OF COOLIDGE MESSAGE

Whip 12-15-23

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15. — Although deploring lynching and advocating a commission to study the "race question," President Coolidge did not deviate from the beaten path in his message to Congress last week.

He made the usual formal reference to the race question, but apparently refrained from discussing measures which would stir up any political controversies.

His remarks, it is believed, imply that he disfavors any interference in local problems by the federal government. That he will not press a fight for a national anti-lynch law is inferred when he says: "* * * problems which are to a large extent local must be worked out by the mutual forbearance of each community. Such a method gives much more promise of a real remedy than outside interference."

The President's remarks regarding the race question were as follows:

"Numbered among our population are some 12,000,000 colored people. Under our constitution, their rights are just as sacred as those of any other citizen. It is both a public and a private duty to protect those rights. The congress ought to exercise all it powers of prevention and punishmen against the hideous crime of lynching of which the Negroes are by no means the sole sufferers, but for which they furnish the majority of the victims.

Already a considerable sum is appropriated to give the Negroes vocational training in agriculture. About half a million dollars is recommended for medical courses at Howard university to help contribute to the education of 500 colored doctors needed each year.

Proposes Racial Commission

"On account of the migration of large numbers into industrial centers, it has been proposed that a commission be created, composed of members from both races, to formulate a better policy for mutual understanding and confidence. Such an effort is to be commended. Everyone would rejoice in the accomplishment of the results which it seeks. But it is well to recognize that these difficulties are to a large extent local problems which must be worked out by the mutual forbearance and human kindness of each community. Such a method gives much more promise of a real remedy than outside interference."

Political - - 1923.
Legislation Suggested, etc.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The universal indorsement of President Coolidge's message indicates that the President rightly gaged the public's pulse and while his message may have been disappointing in some respects, on the other hand it was a strong, straight from the shoulder handling of the national issues and no one can accuse the President of evading or sidestepping the issue. Business men see in the President's position on Federal taxes the dawning of a better day for business. War taxes in time of peace are repulsive to anyone who thinks at all, and is an unfair demand on business patriotism. The people generally have thought little and cared still less about excess profit taxes, and yet a more unfair and a more demoralizing law was never before saddled on industry. The fact is, this heavy taxation had a strangled hold on business and had not Congress somewhat lifted the burden last year, one of the greatest business panics ever experienced would have been witnessed in this country. Therefore, the President's indorsement of the Mellon plan on tax reduction is reassuring and encouraging to big businesses, The reaction from which is bound to be healthy and progressive.

Glancing over the high spots in the President's message, we must conclude that the President has a comprehensive glance on the situation and while his message is not conservative it is not too radical. One thing is certain, the silence at the White House has been broken. The President has spoken and his voice was not that of Harding but of Calvin Coolidge and he spoke like a real man. On the Negro question, the President's message is not quite so reassuring. In speaking of the Negro, the President had the following to say:

The Freeman

Numbered among our population ars some 12,000,000 colored people. Under our Constitution their rights are just as sacred as those of any other citizen. It is both a public and a private duty to protect thoses rights. The congress ought to exercise all its powers of prevention and punishment against the hideous crime of lynching, of which the Negroes are by no means the sole sufferers, but for which they furnish a majority of the victims.

Already a considerable sum is appropriated to give the Negroes vocational training in agriculture. About half a million dollars is recommended for medical courses at Howard university to help contribute to the education of 500 colored doctors needed each year. On account of the migration of large numbers into industrial centers, it has been proposed that a commission be created, composed of members from both races, to formulate a better policy for mutual understanding and confidence. Such an effort is to be recommended. Every one would rejoice in the accomplishment of the results it seeks. But it is well to recognize that these difficulties are to a large extent local problems which must be worked out by the mutual forbearance and human kindness of each community. Such a method gives much more promise of a real remedy than outside interference.

12-15-23, Indianapolis Freeman

There is no uncertainty as to the meaning of the President in his utterance against lynching. However, the message with reference to the Negro, to our mind, lacks punch, and is capable of more than one interpretation. Most of the statement above quoted is but a restatement of what has been said time and time again and the last paragraph of this remarkable statement leaves us considerably up in the air as to just what the President really did mean. At first glance it looks all right. Analysed, however, it suggests state rights, a compromise with the South that has always insisted that the South alone should settle the Negro question. The President seems to clearly realize the need of action on the part of the Federal government and at the same time seems willing to pass the responsibility on to the sections and communities actually facing the problem. This is just the thing that theNegroe omplains of, that is, the failure of the United States government to recognize the fact that the race problem is a nation-

General.

al problem and should be nationally adjusted. We are aware that others will doubtless see much that is encouraging and much that is hopeful in the President's message, and we hope that they will be right. We prefer to feel that we are just seeing things when we say to our mind, the President failed to square up to the Negro problem as it exists today in this country. In other words, it appears to us, that the President gave the Negro a bone to gnaw, when the hopes and the heart cry of the Negro was and is for food to eat.

Our President's Message

PRESIDENT COOLIDGE broke his much debated silence upon the occasion of his first official message to Congress. The message has been thoroughly read, digested and reviewed for every possible purpose. It is now the target of every opponent of the present administration.

It is agreed that the message is direct and to the point. It is further agreed that there is no shifting of responsibility nor is there anything in the whole message that can be construed as vague, indefinite or evasive. It is right on the point, every line of it. One writer has said that the message tells every one just where to find Mr. Coolidge. It does a little more; it tells us how to find him. He does not attempt to straddle anything. He is standing above the crowd, elevated to a point of vantage for those who care to shoot. He invites any and every man to agree with him or to oppose him. He assumes his position with a respectful defiance.

On the question most vital to Negroes, President Coolidge said the very thing every Negro knows to be the truth, whether he admits it or not, and every white man knows the truth as well as does President Coolidge. The problem of race, of creed, of anything, in this country, must face the tolerance of the community in which it finds itself. The community which undertakes to dispose of problems without the practice of tolerance, patience and discretion, need never expect to see its problems solved, or its people happy and satisfied. As unpleasant as it may seem, the business of race adjustment belongs to the community where the problem arises. There is no escape. When the various communities deal with their problems in the light of the local circumstance, solution will not be difficult, and the proverbial cry of race and creed problems will cease to get a hearing. President Coolidge very wisely declined the pleasure of trying to solve the Negro problem all by himself. No one man could do such an impossible thing. He does, however, offer the wisest suggestion we have heard from any President, and the suggestion is all the more significant because of the evident sincerity accompanying every word of it.

12-15-23

On subjects touching our national problems, our economic life and our bread and butter problems, he offers tax reduction as the first step toward a reduction in the high cost of living. This is the need of the nation today. We are paying too much to live, and living at too great a taxation on the mind and body, to say nothing of the taxation on the pocketbook. The President urges tax reduction, and the scheme offered carries a reduction in the cost of living. Whatever else may be handed to the people next year as a campaign slogan to catch votes, the suggestion of the President that we reduce our living cost will have the greatest appeal.

The message is short—shorter than our loquatious Mr. Wilson could have made it; shorter than Mr. Harding made his, and shorter than the Democrats thought it would be. The people of the country are thinking of President Coolidge as the next President of the United States, and his message reassures them that they have been thinking correctly for many months. The Pittsburgh Courier predicts his election in 1924.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

Chicago Recorder

After being kept waiting for days while Congress squabbled over its selection of a speaker, President Calvin Coolidge delivered his message to Congress on Thursday. The message is clear cut and to the point. It bears out the Coolidge reputation for directness. The frequent use of the personal pronoun shows that he does not desire to escape personal responsibility. After paying a splendid though brief tribute to President Harding, Mr. Coolidge states directly that he is not in favor of the League of Nations, and that it is so far as we are concerned, "a closed incident." But he does favor a World Court. "I favor the establishment of such a court intended to include the whole world," he says.

Philadelphia, Pa.

He opposes the cancellation of any of the foreign debt to the United States which now amounts to nearly $12,000,000,000, but he thinks there ought to be some sort of adjustment to make payments easy. He also stands for the collection of claims held by American citizens against Germany. The most important thing in our government today is financial stability and he is a firm advocate of the budget system. "Without a budget system," says he, "there can be no fixed responsibility and no constructive scientific economy." The merging of the railroads to make one unified system, is the recommendation of Mr. Coolidge on our transportation system. Says he, "Consolidation appears to be the only feasible method for the maintenance of an adequate system of transportation, with an opportunity to so adjust freight rates as to meet such temporary conditions as now prevail in some agricultural sections." With regard to prohibition. much has been the anxiety of those interested as to the stand the president would take. Possibly it is not strong enough. He gives but very small space to the subject of prohibition in consideration of the importance that issue now assumes in public discussion—not half as much space as to the subject of railroads or as much to the subject of shipping. He advocates "To prevent smuggling, the coast guard should be greatly strengthened, and the supply of swift water boats should be provided. The

12-13-23

major sources of production should be rigidly regulated and every effort should be made to suppress interstate traffic. With this action on the part of the National Government and the co-operation which is usually rendered by municipal and state authorities, prohibition should be made effective." He clearly does not think it the duty of the National Government to assume control of prohibition enforcement within the state, but he takes occasion to speak on respect for law as follows: **"Free government has no greater menace than disrespect for authority and continual violation of the law.** It is the duty of a citizen, not only to observe the law, but to let be known that he is opposed to its violation." With this paragraph he makes an easy transition to the series of paragraphs on the Negro which are as follows:

"Already a considerable sum is appropriated to give the Negroes vocational training in agriculture. About half a million dollars is recommended for medical courses at Howard University to help contribute to the education of 500 colored doctors needed each year.

"On account of the migration of large numbers into industrial centers, it has been proposed that a commission be created, composed of members from both races, to formulate a better policy for mutual understanding and confidence. Such an effort is to be commended. Every one would rejoice in accomplishment of the results which it seeks.

"But it is well recognize that these difficulties are to a large extent local problems which must be worked out by the mutual forbearance and human kindness of each community. Such a method gives much more promise of a real remedy than outside interference.

The president takes no definite stand with regard to the violation of the 14th and 15th Amendments, but evidently he is for two things—The Dyer Anti-Lynching Bill, and increased appropriation for Howard University. In working out the larger aspects of the Negro problem, doubtless he intends to follow the policy of his immediate predecessors in permitting the local community to work out its own program.

The president favors the appointment of a commission to deal with the coal problem. As to the Army and Navy he believes that both should be strengthened rather than reduced, and he favors the making of a separate Educational Department giving Education a place in the cabinet just as Commerce, Labor, the Navy, etc. He states definitely, "I do not favor the granting of the bonus for the soldiers," but he is in favor of cutting the taxes according to the plan submitted by Secretary of Treasury, Mellon. "I am not in favor," says he, "of excess profit taxes. I especially commend a decrease on earned income." He takes a stand on the Muscle Shoals matter and thinks as follows: "I recommend that this property with a location for auxiliary steam plant and rights of way be sold."

As we said before the message is strong, direct and leaves us with but little doubt as to where the president stands on most of the important questions before the people today."

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Without reference to the many and varied opinions in regard to the tenor of the first message of Calvin Coolidge, president which may be be held by other ? and groups it may be said without hesitancy that he sattsfied and even exceeded the hopes of 12,000,000 of Negroes by his definitely expressed opinion in regard to them as parts of this nation. His mention of them as a distinct part of his message, to us appears as the setting of a precedent. And, as a reward for the consistent agitation of our press, petitions and committees it is rather satisfactory. It gives evidence of the depth of his impression of our needs and of the intensity of our desires. Dallas Express

In recent years no president has spoken so frankly. So far as Coolidge is concerned we may be assured that our needs will receive careful study and adjustment as it is possible.

But let us also realize that no cataclysmic reforms nor drastic legislation appear to him as being the best means of realizing the adjustment which impresses him as being so necessary. He speaks favorably of the need of legislation against lynching and he refers evidently to the Dyer Bill. But he also states in the conclusion of his discussion of us that "these difficulties are to a large extent local problems which must be worked out by the mutual forbearance and human kindness of each community. Such a method gives much more promise of real remedy than outside interference." From which we gather that we may still confidently look forward to the task of continuing our own efforts to prove the need of more "mutual forbearance and human kindness" in these sections in which we live. But even so, our task will be the easier since, more and more it appears that our neighbors, by virtue of migration and our own increasingly intensified demands for a squarer deal, are seeing "the problem" in a vastly different light. 12-15-23

Certainly this message as a whole commands respect and if considered in the light of campaign material, blazes a trial, which all other prospective presidential candidates must see and respect.

Our group in particular with so much to gain by casting their votes for one who feels and expresses his views as favorable to them, cannot fail to be impressed with the absolute frankness and evident sincerity of this message. And it cannot be forgotten that the very history, traditions and present mental disposition of Coolidge give evidence of a sincerity in which it does not appear unwise to believe. And certainly it is true that no candidate who now has "his hat in the ring" can so vividly impress his personality upon America and us as a part of it as has Coolidge by this message.

What Congress will do cannot be said. The initiatory disagreements of the various G. O. P. blocs do not give evidence of any great degree of harmony among them. But knowledge of the forthcoming campaign and the desire for gaining support in 1924 may work vigorously for the favorable results in regard to the legislation against lynching which seems so favorably to impress Coolidge.

This law is necessary. America needs it. We need it. And its passage following the message of Coolidge will prove an argument for our support in 1924 which cannot be gainsaid. And let it not be forgotten that, thanks to the migration, our votes in 1924 will mean much in guaranteeing the success of the G. O. P.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

The Sphinx-like silence which has hovered over the White House since the hand of death elevated Calvin Coolidge to the highest office in the land has been broken by a Presidential message that resounded around the world. Afro-American

Remarkably clear, terse, and to the point on most issues, it left no doubt as to the dominant type of man the President is and the vigor with which he will push his policies while President. Baltimore

Naturally AFRO-AMERICAN readers will look for that portion of the message which will indicate his official attitude towards Negro citizenship. On this question, says the President:

"Numbered among our population are some 12,000,000 colored people. Under our Constitution their rights are just as sacred as those of any other citizens. It is both a public and private duty to protect those rights. The Congress ought to exercise all its powers of prevention and punishment against the hideous crime of lynching, of which the Negroes are by no means the sole sufferers, but for which they furnish a majority of the victims." 12-14-23

After further commenting on proposed appropriation for all American citizens of all races and creeds and Howard University and a commission to deal with problems arising out of migration, the President ends this section in this rather uncertain and indefinite tone:

"But it is well to recognize that these difficulties are to a large extent local problems which must be worked out by the mutual forbearance and human kindness of each community. Such a method gives much more promise of a real remedy than outside interference."

This last statement is so familiar and so thoroughly understood by colored thinkers that it is likely to be regarded as a "fly in the ointment." We have no doubt Bascomb Slemp had something to do with this seeming assurance given certain sections that there will be no material interference in their dealing with colored citizens. This is woefully disappointing.

God pity those human beings of ebony hue whose fate as citizens "must be worked out by the mutual forbearance and human kindness" of the prejudice-ridden and mob-stained communities from which colored people have for sometime been fleeing out of sheer desperation.

What we needed most to hear was that every inch of American soil, North, South, East and West, was to become a safe and equally law abiding place of habitation for all American citizens af all races and creeds and

to be enforced in both spirit and letter in every community at the Constitution of these United States which guarantees unabridged citizenship to all, was

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PRESIDENT COOLIDGE AND THE NEGRO

In his formal Presidential deliverance to the American Congress December 6th, President Coolidge broke what has been generally characterized as his sphinx-like silence, giving the world a close-up of the man not only as such but as chief executive of the greatest nation on earth.

The President's message was comprehensive yet succinct, cogent, and we think convincing on the commanding issues before the nation. With a courage highly commendable he approached, and offered a sane solution for the big problems that, for the past five or six years, have held forth over the national life their portentious significance like a black cloud of vengeance ready any minute to burst with floods of destruction upon the plains beneath. Among other things he spoke on the tariff, foreign relations including the much discussed World Court, on fiscal conditions, on educational welfare, on immigration, agriculture, prohibition, and the railroads. 12-13-23

It is of course unnecessary to remark that there is among Negroes a growing, very marked and intelligent interest in every subject alluded to: for the Negro is increasingly conscious of his citizenship heritage and status in the nation despite much loose and senseless agitation to the contrary. Nevertheless, 12,000,000 American Negroes were awaiting with death-like silence their Chief Executive's specific reference to themselves, as it has been the custom of former Presidents to make such reference to the group.

"Numbered among our population," said President Coolidge, "are some 12,000,000 colored people. Under our constitution their rights are just as sacred as those of any other citizen. It is both a public and a private duty to protect those rights. The Congress ought to exercise all its powers of prevention and punishment against the hideous crime of lynching, of which the Negroes are by no means the sole sufferers, but for which they furnish a majority of the victims.

"Already a considerable sum is appropriated to give the Negroes vocational training in agriculture. About half a million dollars is recommended for medical courses at Howard University to help contribute to the education of 500 colored doctors needed each year. On account of the migration of large numbers into industrial centers, it has been proposed that a commission be created, composed of members from both races, to formulate a better policy for mutual understanding and confidence. Such an effort is to be commended. Everyone would rejoice in the accomplishment of the results which it seeks. But it is well to recognize that these difficulties are to a large extent local problems which must be worked out by the mutual forbearance and human kindness of each community. Such a method gives much more promise of a real remedy than outside interference."

These references to the Negro thrown into Mr. Coolidge's message revealing as they do the "milk of human kindness" in the man, are nevertheless not one whit in advance of the message of Republican presidents for the last quarter of a century. It is the same stereotyped reactionary wording which we have been hearing, only hardly as aggressive every four years on the eve of the vote getting campaign. In fact, hardly does it compare with those highsounding words of the last successful standardbearer of the Republican party in courage and progressiveness. What those, lofty in sound, lacked in execution, may these lacking in sound and a sense of inescapable comprehensive obligation, make up in execution and accomplishment on behalf of the most outraged, exploited group in American life today.

Why does Mr. Coolidge speak with such gusto of the largesse of national funds given for vocational training of Negroes in agriculture, and of the meagre amount proposed for the measured education of an exact number of Negro physicians needed each year. Much for vocational agriculture; little for professional training for a race. A half million dollars for the professional training of a group of American citizens 12,000,000 in numbers! But it is not so much the amounts after all, but the suggested national policy to educate the group along a certain line—the policy endorsed by Mr. Coolidge of ignoring the unlimited diversities within the group and superinducing a special type of education upon the group; educating the group to be the tools of the social organism in ways totally irrespective of personal and individual bent; the fostering of the caste and class spirit in our American civilization. All of which reverts back to the common sin of doing violence to the Christian conception of the inherent worth of personality and its right to an evironment and culture that will give to it the largest possible opportunity for development in its divine directed course, irrespective of group or race lines. As a human being made in God's image, the Negro reserves his inherent personal right to enter for life service every field of cultural discipline that has made the President America's first citizen.

Pity the President fails in his allusion to the race problem to evince any big constructive statesmanship powers of discernment. Like most of the nation's leaders Mr. Coolidge reveals an erroneous philosophy of the nation's most vexing problems of race adjustment. His errors are fundamental and fatal to ethical adjustment. He speaks of the Negro as though the group were extraneous to the American body politic; whereas, in history or statute there is absolutely no provision in our American political institutions for race discrimination or distinction such as he assumes and seeks to make provisions for. However it may be vitiated by wrong policy and time serving politicians, the genius of our American government and its institutions lies in their inclusiveness, without discrimination, of all men on the basis of freedom and equality of opportunity. The growing tendency to legislate for the Negro as a special group in American political life is anomalous in democracy and tends to multiplied difficulty and increased confustion in national life. All legislation should be enacted for all people alike, and enforced on all with no group distinctions formed on the basis of color or race.

The other fundamental eror in the President's philosophy lies in his accustomed reference of the problem of group adjustment to the several local communities. It correlates admirably with the error already alluded to. Politically, group adjustment is primarily a national and not a local community problem. National ideals emanating from the lofty idealism of the great Constitution and Declaration of Independence must be the determinants in any worthwhile system of nationalism. The multiplication of local political ideals conflicts with a vigorous nationalism and likewise means confusion in the national life because it admits of partisanship along racial or class and caste lines. A healthy, vigorous, nationalism, a sovereign democracy, that seeks a common national life fostered by a democratic type of institution of the people, by the people and for the people is the most desirable type of government yet evolved by civilization. Such is the type intended by the founders of our own government, and it can only be perpetuated in proportion as the genius of the national government is the dynamic of our common civic and political life. When the President of this great nation refers the most pregnant pressing problem of our present and future national well-being—the problem of political and civic adjustment of the races—to local communities, for solution instead of reserving that power to the sovereign centralized corporate public opinion of the nation, here therein surrenders to the partisan prejudiced whims of each local community the right to treat the minority or disadvantaged group as it pleases.

No, Mr. Coolidge, you cannot surrender to localities that inherent right and duty which is the nation's, to promulgate, maintain and guard every right that belongs to the Negro not as a Negro but as an American citizen. And when the Federal Government promptly exercises this function, it should not in any sense be termed "outside interference." We sincerely hope the President's conception may become materially clarified during coming months and that he will recognize his high privilege to administer the affairs of this great democracy in the interest of all the people and in the fear of the God of the Nation.

CALVIN COOLIDE COMES 'CROSS.

In delivering his maiden message to the congress of the United States last week, President Calvin Coolidge not only put it up to the solons to pass some remedial and necessary legislation for the good of the common country, but he also fired his first shot in the battle for the republican presidential nomination for 1924.

Without mincing words or evading certain issues, the chief executive hit straight from the shoulder, and, while some may differ with him on some of his propositions and recommendations, all fair and unbiased citizens, irrespective of party lines, must admit that he did not seek the line of least resistance in the matters he discussed.

Unlike some of our American politicians and office-seekers, President Coolidge did not try to run with the hound and the hare, but elected to hew to the line and let the chips fall where they will or may.

This state paper may not rank with others in some respects, but it is a clear, concise and straight-forward presentation of the president's viewpoints on the main issues confronting the citizens of this republic.

The colored citizens of America (and many of other races) were anxious to see what the president was going to say about the status of the black race in this country; what recommendations he was going to make regarding legislation to safeguard the rights and privileges of these peoples; what his attitude would be on anti-lynching legislation and the strict enforcement and rigid observance of all the constitutional amendments.

When the president stated in his message that the 12,000,000 colored citizens had "rights under our constitution just as sacred as those of any other citizen," he uttered a truth such as has never fallen from the lips of any other occupant of the White House and refuted the prevalent idea and notion that "the Negro has no rights that the other races are bound to respect," and accord him.

In assuming an attitude that "Congress ought to exercise all its powers of prevention and punishment against the hideous crime of lynching," the chief executive was suggesting some national statute to curb the court of Judge Lynch and to bring mobocracy within the purview and jurisdiction of the federal government.

While favorable to some action to eradicate lynch law from the confines of our republic, The Informer seriously doubts if any additional legislation can bring this about, especially in view of the miserable failure to enforce the present basic laws of the land vouchsafing and guaranteeing to all American citizens the same rights, privileges and warranties.

As long as there is a double standard of citizenship in this country—**one for white citizens and another for colored people**—this commonwealth will be blighted, plagued and disgraced with both legalized and illegal lynch law.

As long as certain states can pass and enforce class legislation and place laws on the statute books in direct contravention to our national constitution and its amendments, just so long will the sorrowful, sad and sickening spectacle of lynching and anarchy constitute the chief American pastime.

If the national government cannot enforce the present laws on the statute book, what can we hope in passing additional laws minus the teeth, together with the unwillingness of the public officials to employ the machinery of the government in their enforcement?

But it does appear to this paper that, if congress can employ an army of employes and literally appropriate barrels of money to enforce the Volstead act (trying to regulate people's appetites and private conduct), some way can be found to enforce laws warranting and guaranteeing to every American citizen certain inalienable and constitutional rights!

As to the president's recommendation of a commission on interracial co-operation, which already obtains in various sections of the country, especially the South, the industrial centers of the North, affected by the migration of our people, are given a plan whereby they can "formulate a better policy for mutual understanding and confidence," as well as other sections of the country that have not made an earnest and sincere effort to bring about amity and good will between the two races.

As to vocational training, the president is several years behind the late Dr. Booker T. Washington of Tuskegee Institute fame, who years ago realized that the trained hand must accompany the trained mind and heart, if we would have a symmetrically developed race and nation.

This age is calling for prepared men and women, experts and specialists in their line; for the day of the "Jack-at-all-trades" has about become obsolete.

The world cares little today about what one knows, but it is deeply concerned in what one does for the common good of all, and the government is rendering a signal service to the race and society in its support and maintenance of Howard University, Washington, D. C.; and it is hoped that the congressional appropriations for this great institution of learning will be made larger and more handsome as the years go by.

In urging a reduction of the taxes, the chief executive certainly struck a popular chord; for tax payers, both direct and indirect, are becoming weary at the mounting propensities of taxes for this and taxes for that, and about all they get in return for same is a tax receipt.

In opposing a bonus to soldiers as such, the president was merely in line and unison with the leading economists and business men of the nation, who insist that such a gift would precipitate grave financial difficulties and place too heavy a burden and responsibility upon the national government at this time.

Taken by and large, President Coolidge has given the country something to think and talk about and the congress a basis upon which to act, if the solons are so disposed, during the remainder of the present session.

He has also outlined his 1924 presidential campaign, thereby virtually eliminating all aspirants within his party and placing the democrats on the defensive.

As for the colored brother, President Coolidge has failed to clarify the racial situation one whit and has offered nothing new to make possible the acquisition and retention of the black race's God-given, inalienable and constitutional rights in the country, especially the South.

Coolidge and the Negro.

Editor of THE NEW YORK AGE:

Dear Sir:

In his message to Congress, President Coolidge devotes a paragraph beginning: "Numbered among our population are some 12,000,000 colored people." He goes on to say that "on account of the migration of large numbers into industrial centers it has been proposed that a commission be created composed of members from both races to formulate a better policy for mutual understanding and confidence. Such an effort is to be commended. But it is well to recognize that these difficulties to a large extent are local problems which must be worked out by the mutual forbearance and human kindness of each community."

Isn't there an echo of the old debate lasting for two generations before our Civil War, regarding the so-called Negro question in President Coolidge's words? And doesn't he, inadvertently, perhaps take the position of the slave-holding Southerners who resented the idea that the question of human slavery was a national problem? The historic "States' rights" position toward the Negro, which had to be settled by the sacrifice of hundreds of thousands of lives on the battlefields of the South, appears to be revived by the expression, "local problems" used by the President.

His apparent attitude of mind in this matter, in direct opposition to Abraham Lincoln's conviction that the Negro problem of his day could be solved only on the broad basic proposition that this nation could not endure half slave and half free, is sure to antagonize, and rightly, all Americans who belive that the status of the Negro in our American civilization must be determined from a national and not a sectional standpoint.

When General Hancock, the Democratic candidate for President, asserted that "the tariff is a local issue," he lost all chance that he had ever had of election. The country at large ridiculed a man who was so lacking in statesmanlike perception that he could confound in his mind an issue that was nationwide in its scope from one that had merely significance.

It would prove absolutely disastrous for the Republican Party to nominate for President a candidate who fails to realize that in so far as there is today any problem connected with our Negro brethren it is, and must always be, a national and not a sectional question.

ARTHUR B. MURTHA.

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THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

The first message read by President Coolidge, before Congress last week, may be summed up as a standpat, reactionary one, bidding for the Republican nomination in 1924 and toadying to Wall Street for its support. Washington Tribune

The President fails to express any sympathetic interest in the deplorable agricultural situation. No remedy was offered to relieve the suffering inhabitants from the high coal prices, high freight rates, higher rents and wholesale profiteering and the mounting high cost of living. The reaction must be felt when the popular vote is cast next fall. Tax reduction caters to the rich and is not going to help the poor man, but will be a relief to those who are more able to pay taxes. A complete surrender to Wall Street, that is all. 12-13-23

The section devoted to the Negro, as printed in The Tribun last week, is vague and indefinite. Speaking of colored people the President said: "Numbered among our population are som 12,000,000 colored people. Under our Constitution their right are just as sacred as those of any other citizen. It is both a pub lic and a private duty to protect those rights." This demon strates that the President recognizes his public duty. We are patiently waiting for the President, as chief executive of the Con stitution, which he has sworn to enforce, to discharge that duty in the enforcement of the Fourteenth Amendment. In doing this, the President will practice his recognition of the colored people's rights and in the meantime give them the weapon with which to strike the lynching evil. Washington, D. C.

As chief executive of the United States, the President can issue an executive order, eliminating all segregation in the federal departments at once, and give the Negro equal opportunity for appointment to clerkships and other positions for which he is fitted. This, Mr. President, would prove far better than words, that YOU "recognize and protect those rights." The Negro is not getting, nor has he gotten, equal opportunity in the federal positions since McKinley's administration, when segregation was first introduced here in the departments. May we hope for action, Mr. President?

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

PRESIDENT COOLIDGE satisfied the highest expectations of his friends in his first message to Congress. The character of his message has doubtless disappointed some of his strong opponents for the nomination in the Republican party. It will trouble his Democratic rivals for his recommendations surely make the road to the White House harder for party standard bearers. Pittsburgh Courier

The message of President Coolidge dealt with every important topic before the American people in no uncertain manner. He has been known for his silence. It is possible for the critics of his silence to find comfort in the assurance that the President has the courage of his convictions about every problem confronting the nation. 12-14-23

He has expressed himself about the Mellon tax program, the soldier bonus, the farmers problems, the differences between labor and capital, the railroad situation, international relations. One reading the message carefully cannot fail to see the position of President Coolidge on every question. He tells Congress what he thinks about things the body is likely to discuss and act upon. He lets the voters know. He is just plain Calvin Coolidge—conservative and sensible New Englander to the marrow of his bones, and believing that rigid New England economy is a good thing for the government to practice at this time.

The message of President Coolidge is a strong document. It is something more—a political message and vote-maker which shows that Calvin Coolidge has learned somewhere, somehow that a good politician is known by what he says, when, where and how.

President's Message Fails to Encourage Afro-Americans

PARAGRAPH ON RACE NOTED FOR MANY OMISSIONS

Executive Fails to Take Decided Stand For Enforcement of Fourteenth Amendment in First Message.

Norfolk Journal & Guide

COLORED POLITICIANS HAVE LITTLE TO BOOST

(By A. N. P.)

Chicago, Ill.,—Leaders of Negro thought who have been communicated with since the reading of the presidential message in the early part of the week are frankly puzzled by that part of the message which referred to the Negro. Here is now, more pronounced than ever, the feeling that something, something more advanced than was suggested by Mr. Coolidge has got to be done with the so-called "problem." 12-15-23

There is a disposition on the part of many to give Mr. Coolidge credit for the courage to say the same things that other presidents have said without considerable effort to suggest anything new.

It is significant that, placed as the paragraphs on the Negro are in the message, following those on prohibition and the necessity of law enforcement, there is nothing said about stricter enforcement of the laws relative to the treatment to be accorded the Negro. There is the same attitude of "the Negro is a part of America's citizenry. He should be treated all right. The crimeof lynching is bad. We ought to do something, probably create a commission to study all the forms of mistreatment to which these 12,000,000 are subjected. Of course much in the improvement of race relations will depend upon local conditions and the improvement of understanding. Dr. Moton has just told us that two races which understand each other cannot hate each other. So we think there had better be this commission, some kind of a commission to study the matter."

Asks Help For Howard

That's the way it has gone along all the while. Mr. Coolidge adds the other note of doing something for Howard University's medical school, a subject in which all of the race is interested, but which it is regrettable to have to have brought to the attention of the national legislature. Because white or American, medical schools refuse to admit Negro applicants, Jim Crow them, the congress must be sought to provide an appropriation for us charity-deserving people. It seems that the half million dollars could be so much more worthily spent in an effort to persuade against the barring away from any American school of any class of American citizens.

Mr. Coolidge, like most of our presidents, shies at the suggestion of strict enforcement of laws relative to the Negro. Negro leaders have about become convinced that there is a definite conviction against such an expression among white leaders from the President down. Negroes are becoming subject to the fear that white men in positions of influence are afraid to tackle the problem of Negro law enforcement. Either that or they do not respect power of the Negro vote, or do not regard the sanctity of his citizenship sufficiently to stand out for law enforcement. 12-16-23

It is generally believed that Mr. Coolidge's disposition of the Negro question was done easily, perhaps more easily than any other covered in his comprehensive message. Negro soldiers will be sorry that he is

Courier

ern, or poor states, will be the against the bonus, inasmuch as they, largely situated in the south- chief ones to suffer from such disfavor.

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Should Enforce All Parts Of The U. S. Constitution

St. Louis Argus, St. Louis, Mo.

Chicago Tribune Says Measures Are Not Taken For Enforcement Of 14th And 15th Amendments, Because Congress And The Administration In Power Are Not In Favor Of Enforcing Them.

2-23-23

Associated Negro Press.

CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 14.—The Constitution of the United States is or it is not: an amendment to the Constitution is an amendment or it is not an tion is an amendment or it is not, and all parts of the Constitution should be equally and impartially enforced, whether it Fe Fourteenth, Fifteenth, or Eighteenth amendments, argues the Chicago Tribune, daily .

President Harding, members of Congress, and the National Anti-Saloon League are placed in an embarrassing and delicate position by the warfare being conducted at present by the Tribune for the enforcement or rejection of the Constitution. The Tribune is not notable for its absolute fairness to Colored America, but the argument it puts forth on law enforcement is unanswerable, and has created nationwide interest. The Daily News, of New York, owned by the Tribune Company, is carrying on a similar campaign.

Under the caption, "Nullification As It Is and Why," the Tribune, along with many previous editorials on the same subject, sends forth the following "Magna Charta" on the subject:

"The executive committee of the Anti-Saloon league passed resolutions condemning the Tribune editorial which said that the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments had been nullified and that some day the eighteenth might be in states which did not want it. The Tribune in reply asked the members of the committee, by telegraph ,whether they favored enforcement of the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments as well as of the eighteenth.

Three replies have been received—from F. Scott McBride of Illinois, F. Fosdick of Massachusetts ,and W. F. Cochran of Maryland. They said yes. No replies at this writing have been received from L. B. Musgrove of Alabama, Prof. H. B. Carre of Tennessee, the Rev. A. J. Barton of Louisiana ,Bishop James Cannon, Jr., of Virginia, J. H. Milburn of Texas, Jas. A. White of Ohio, J. Stanley Roberts of Minnesota, or H. W. Tope of Pennsylvania.

TThe southern members of the committee are unanimous in silence thus far. They have not said they favor the appropriation of as much money by Congress to enforce Negro suffrage rights as to enforce prohibition.

Measures are taken for the enforcement of the eighteenth amendment by Congress and nearly $9,000,000 a year is appropriated for that purpose because both Congress and the national administration are in favor of enforcement.

Measures are not taken for the enforcement of the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments because congress and the administration are not in favor of enforcing them. The northern States ,a Republican President, and a Republican Congress are not in favor of upholding the full rights of the Negro in the South.

Prevailing Opinion

The prevailing opinion in the country, reflected in official attitude, is that the southern States should manage their own affairs in this respect. The constitution therefore is nullified by these States. Congress approves. It does not obey the fourteenth amendment and reduce the representation of States nullifying the amendment. General consent is given to the annulment of the constitution.

If there were a President with firm convictions that this was wrong and a congress determined that it should not continue, action would be taken and money would be appropriated for enforcement. So long as there is a congress and administration believing in the enforcement of the eighteenth amendment and not believing in the enforcement of the fourteenth and fifteenth there will be attempts to enforce the one and no attempt to enforce the other.

Since the constitution is sacred and imposes the highest moral obligation upon citizenship this is a dubious course to pursue, but there can be no dispute as to the facts and the nation does not feel that in compromising on Negro suffrage it has been untrue to itself. Yet you could not get the northern States to consent to the repeal of the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments. The solution has been consent to nullification .

It may or it may not be that some day there will be a congress and a President convinced that constitutional prohibition is wrong. If so, the eighteenth amendment will not be repealed, but that congress and that administration will not enforce it and States will do with it just as they do with the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments.

On this point the southern members of the executive committee of the Anti-Saloon League have not enlightened us, and we do not see where it will be any worse morally for Illinois and New York to do under the eighteenth amendment what Alabama and Louisiana do under the fourteenth and fifteenth. In the one case we may have fowl and in the other red herring, but we don't see it.

Pennsylvania Citizens To Sponsor Bill

Savannah Tribune
Savannah, Geo.

Harrisburg, Pa., March 12—Pennsylvania citizens, undaunted by their failure of two years ago, have again pressed the claim for an "qual rights bill" in the legislature. Representative John C. Asbury, father of the other bill, sponsors the present measure ,and is backed by a "solid phalanx" of colored Pennsylvanians.

2-13-23

Headed by Representative Asbury, a big delegation of citizens from Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Reading, York Harrisburg, Lancaster, and other cities, called upon Gov. Pinchot, and urged him to back the measure with his official power. The measure is designed to guarantee equal rights to all races and creeds i nplaces of amusement, education, entertainment and public accommodation. New York, Ohio, and other states have a similar law, declared by the Supreme Courts of the several states to be constitutional

PASSES BILL HITTING KLAN

Baltimore Afro-American
Commonwealth

North Carolina Adopts Measure Requiring Names

2-21-23

Raleigh, N. C., Feb. 14.—Hot debate was precipitated in the North Carolina House today when the Millikan bill to regulate secret orders came up for third reading. It was finally passed by a vote of 63 to 44, after five amendments had been attached. Baltimore, Md.

One of these provides that the measure shall only apply to organizations which use masks and gowns or otherwise disguise the identities of their members. The chief provision of the bill, which now goes to the Senate, is that the rolls of secret orders shall be registered with State officials.

DO YOU KNOW ABOUT THE STERLING BILL?

On the third day of next month our national law making body will assemble in regular session at the nation's capitol. Among other questions of the day the Sterling Educational Bill will receive quite some attention as will the Dyer Anti-Lynching Bill, both of which are of vital interest to us.

In short the Sterling Bill provides a new department with a new cabinet member at its head. He is to be known as the Secretary of Education, and the department over which he will reign as the Department of Education and Welfare. Millions of dollars are to be appropiated annually to aid the several states in education, and seven and one-half millions will be alloted the task of combatting illiteracy in all persons above fourteen, not including those foreign born. Kansas City Sun

This bill as it now stands is the highest form of the wolf in the lamb's fur overcoat. It would impress one as being highly beneficial—especially to us, since we seem to need educational facilities so badly. But the bill further provides that no Federal funds shall be used for the purchase, rental, erection, preservation or repair of any building or equipment, or the purchase or rental of any land.

In many of our southern states where Negroes that get an education get it despite the law, and certainly not because of it—where no school houses exist; where teachers are poorly paid and practically no equipment is furnished; where the very few weeks of school are held in churches and lodge buildings where such have been erected by private organizations, and where very often a teacher is paid by parents to go from house to house and teach—where these conditions xist for our folks, what greater need could we habe for money than to buy school buildings, and furnish them with competent teachers and modern equipment? Under the bill education will be left as it now stands—in the hands of state and local supervisors and under state and local supervisors, and under state and local laws, the secretary of education exercising no authority in relation thereto. The states have shown us for quite some time what they want to do, and if they are to be allowed to go on a sthey like it is reasonably fair to assume that federal funds derived from the people would be spent just as state funds derived from the people of the states have been spent and are now being spent. The Sterling bill means that not only will existing conditions continue to exist, but that federal money and federal law will aid them to do it.

It is hoped that our aims will not be misunderstood as opposing the policy. By no means is this true. Illiteracy must go, and for this federal aid is necessary, but to benefit the Negro in the south this bill must be entirely rewritten. If the federal government is to lend its valuable aid in education all good and well, but we certainly do not want the strong influence of Uncle Sam behind the present system in the south. If the government is to help it should help those who most neen it, and besides if this bill becomes a law may always be the chance of a better one. In its present form it now it will only fcderalize discrimination, while if it does not there should be as heartily opposed as the Dyer Bill should be supported.

The Amendment Preference

From The Northwestern Bulletin (Minneapolis, Minn.

Norfolk Journal

Does the responsibility for law enforcement vest in the Chief Executive or the recognition by all citizens, of the intrinsic value of the amendments to the Constitution, be a personal charge to him? Such is the case, if the opinion of Governor Pinchot is taken as a fact. However, the acid test is being applied to the power of the President in that he is accused of being lax in the enforcement of one amentment known as the eighteenth. Whether or not the accusation of Governor Pinchot is prompted by an ambition to gain political prestige is somewhat difficult to say, yet it is generally known that the Pennsylvania Governor will not reject the nomination for Presidency, next year, should it fall his lot to be chosen.

11-10-23

The usual situation is that two amendments have never been enforced since they were made yet a big noise is being made over the non-enforcement of one other. If Governor Pinchot is desirous of securing respect for the Constitution, because it is the key to American rights why was one particular clause chosen out for preference over other ones that have never been enforced. If the President is responsible for the laxity of enforcement of the eighteenth amendment, then who is to be charged with failure to recognize the fourteenth and fifteenth?

So-called "State's Rights" have prevented the national government from interferring with the inner affairs of the states, according to the answer usually given. This has been the alibi for years. Now comes Governor Pinchot with the opinion that the President should enforce the eighteenth amendment, but he remains silent on enforcement of the fourteenth and fifteenth. Just as important as the prohibition issue is the accordance of equal suffrage for the Negro. This is guaranteed by the government, but not enforced by the states. The inconsistency of the matter is obvious in that the importance of enforcement for the eighteenth amendment is cited while no thought is given to those clauses affecting the race, known as the fourteenth and fifteenth.

It is very difficult for any one man, whether he be the nation's Chief or a local magistrate, to secure at all times the enforcement of mandates. If the President is responsible for the lack of enforcement of the Volstead law, his predecessors are equally liable for the failure of recognition of the amendments giving free and undisturbed citizenship to the Negro in America.

The glow of the political limelight frequently discovers many things that should be done, but strange it can be turned on certain phases at the will of those in charge.

We believe that respect should be given to the eighteenth amendment, but of equal importance is the fourteenth and fifteenth. If one can be used as the means of exposing the laxity of the governing forces, the other two should be brought into play also.

Ohio.

Political—1923.

Legislation, Suggested, etc.

O. VOTES OUT "WHITE"

Ohio Guardian

"WHITE MALE" NO LONGER IN CONSTITUTION OF STATE OF OHIO. 11-10-23

Boston, Mass.

New York, Nov. 7, 1923.—Gov. "Al" Smith won his fight and elected Democrats to the New York Supreme court Tuesday and Tammany broke even in the new state assembly election.

On the other hand Gov. Smith's hopes of controlling the Legislature collapsed when it became known that the Republicans gained five seats in the lower house.

In Ohio the old age pension proposal was defeated and overwhelming approval of the proposal to take the words "white male" out of the voting qualifications were given.

Political — 1923

Office Holding

California.

BOOKER T. WASHINGTON JR. CANDIDATE FOR COUNCIL AT LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

St Louis Argus

Pacific News Bureau.

LOS ANGELES, Calif., Mar. 19.—With a population of 50,000 colored citizens, and a possibility of 100,000 in 1930; the colored voters of Los Angeles have decided that they are entitled to a representative in the city council to protect the millions they have invested in California real estate.

In selecting a representative they have chosen the son of the late eminent Dr. Booker T. Washington to represent them at the coming primary.

Mr. Booker T. Washington, Jr., a graduate of Tuskegee and Fisk University came west a few years ago seeking new environment; and has become one of the leading colored real estate dealers in California .

With Mr. Washington in the city council and Mr. Fred Roberts in the State Legislature the colored citizens of California will feel that they have at least secured a part of the political representation to which they are justly entited as industrious law-abiding citizens of the great state of California.

NEGRO LEGISLATOR ADVOCATES CALIFORNIA FILM CENSORSHIP BILL.

Kansas City Sun

Better Piceure Agitation Promised As Result Of Proposed Censorship Bill

Kansas City, Mo.

3-31-23

Sacramento, Cal., March 29.—Provoked over the failure of the California Public Morals Committee of the Assembly to keep a "gentlemens agreement" made to the colored voters of California in prohibiting such obnoxious propaganda film productions as "The Birth of a Nation" from showing in California, State Assemblyman Fred M. Roberts of Los Angeles, the only Negro member of the Legislature, has drafted a bill for censodship of motion pictures in California which he proposes to have made a law.

BOOKER T. JUNIOR ENTERS POLITICS

New York Amsterdam News

(Pacific News Bureau.)

LOS ANGELES, Calif., April 2.—With a population of 50,000 colored citizens, and a possibility of 100,000 in 1930, the colored voters of Los Angeles have decided that they are entitled to a representative in the City Council to protect the millions they have invested in California real estate.

In selecting a representative they have chosen the son of the late eminent Dr. Booker T. Washington to represent them at the coming primary. 4-4-23

Mr. Booker T. Washington, Jr., a graduate of Tuskegee and Fisk Universities, came West a few years ago, seeking new environments; and has become one of the leading colored real estate dealers in California.

With Mr. Washington in the City Council and Mr. Fred Roberts in the State Legislature, the colored citizens of California will feel that they have at least secured a part of the political representation to which they are justly entitled as industrious, law-abiding citizens of the great State of California.

COLORED ASSEMBLYMAN PRESIDES IN CALIFORNIA

Sacramento, Calif., May 9.—For the first time in the history of California and the entire West a Negro presided oved the State Legislature during the debate over one of the most important measures to come up before the California legislature when Frederick M. Roberts, assemblyman from the seventy-fourth district in the city of Los Angeles, and the only colored member in either house, recently was called to the chair in the debate on the three quarters jury bill. When Speaker Merriam called upon Mr. Roberts to assume the gavel, the colored assemblyman, who is serving his third session, was greeted with applause from his fellow members.

Roberts Bill Passes

The preceding day, the assembly passed and sent to the Senate the following bill introduced by Assemblyman Roberts: "To require booking officers at prisons to give receipt for property taken from prisoners at time of arrest."

Colored Assemblyman In California Presides

Associated Negro Press

Frederick M. Roberts Applauded as He Wields Gavel at State Legislature

The New York Amsterdam News

SACRAMENTO, Calif., May 14 (Pacific Coast News Bureau).—

For the first time in the history of California and the entire West a Negro presided over the State Legislature during the debate over one of the most important measures to come up before the California legislature when Frederick M. Roberts, Assemblyman from the Seventy-fourth District, in the city of Los Angeles, and the only colored member in either house, recently was called to the chair in the debate on the three-quarters jury bill. When Speaker Merriam called upon Mr. Roberts to assume the gavel, the colored Assemblyman, who is serving his third session as an Assemblyman, was greeted with applause from his fellow members.

New York

Political—1923.
Office Holding

Connecticut.

BRIDGEPORT CONN. HERALD
MAY 20, 1923

DEMOCRATIC MAYOR NAMES COLORED LAWYER TO CITY BOARD FOR SEVEN YEARS

Commissioner William Raphael Starts Agitation to Change "Charities" Department to "Welfare" Department—Other Live Wires, Named by Mayor Kinsella And Approved by Council, Include Many Citizens New to Public Life—Ladd, Mather And Utley on Boxing Commission.

The new members of the Hartford city commissions appointed by Mayor Richard J. Kinsella and confirmed by the council are most of them new men in municipal activity. But a few have seen service before. Among the number is our old friend, William Rapnael, longtime alderman but for the past year or two a private citizen who hasn't made a peep. Now that "Bill' is a charity commissioner, we may expect to see new ideas sizzling out of the charity department. "Bill" was great for the establishment of ice stations where poor people could go and get ice and he started the agitation for a railroad station at the Tunnel which led to the present High Street automobile bus service, a great convenience to people of the North End. "Bill" is a politician but his ear is close to the ground and he is as full of little pet projects which have a popular appeal as an old fashioned New England pasture is full of huckleberry bushes.

At the very outset Commissioner Raphael is agitating a change in the name of the charity department. He thinks the word "charity" should be eliminated and the name should be "public welfare department" or something like that. The name charity is displeasing to those who are fortunate enough to receive it from the city.

This idea is along the line of calling the "almshouse" the "municipal hospital" which has worked out well. Many have to visit the city institution who are worthy of the highest respect and it is rubbing it in to call them "almshouse inmates." So with charity department work. The word "charity" has become so synonymous with the idea of throwing a dog a bone that it has become almost a term of reproach, although one of the best words in the English language. The expense of changing the name of the department from 'charity" to "welfare" is not great, and there are good reasons why Commissioner Raphael's idea should be put into effect.

Howard Drew Honored.

A significant appointment in view of the strong hold that the Republican party has on members of the colored race is the appointment by a Democratic mayor of Howard Drew to the Hartford meadows development commission. Howard Drew is the leading colored lawyer of Hartford and is in constant attendance at police court to safeguard the interests of prisoners, being in the employ of an association. He was a member of the United States Olympic team in 1912 and has attained other noteworthy distinctions in track athletics.

The appointment is for seven years and on the commission are some of the most distinguished Hartford citizens. This appointment by a Democratic administration is noteworthy considering the universal tendency of the colored race to vote the Republican ticket, and it shows a liberal spirit on the part of Mayor Kinsella.

Drew was born in Lexington, Ky., and was educated in Saratoga Springs, N. Y., and Springfield, Mass. He attended the University of Southern California, receiving his law degree from Drake University, Des Moines, Ia., where he was admitted to the bar in 1920. During the war he refused a commission and went overseas with his company as first sergeant, Pioneer Infantry.

Other Commissioners.

One of the best known of the new commissioners, although he has never before been in public life, is William W. Foster, Republican, who is a member of the fire board. He was born in Norfolk, Va., and came to Hartford eighteen years ago to enter the retail tobacco business with John Dahill at the Allyn House. For a number of years he had the tobacco concession at the Alderman drug store but more recently established himself at 697 Main street and the Connecticut Mutual building arcade. He is a lieutenant in the Governor's Foot Guard.

The boxing commissioners are Alderman Roger B. Ladd, graduate of Trinity in 1917, employed by the Taylor & Fenn company and son of the late Fletcher Ladd who was an associate justice of the supreme court of the Philippine Islands; Alderman Osmund M. Mather, employed by Russell P. Taber, Inc., second lieutenant in the aviation corps and honorary member of the Aero Club of America, and Roland J. Utley, who is auditor of the United States Security Trust company, member of the Veteran City Guard and on several athletic teams during his high school days.

Dr. William E. Campbell, fire commissioner, is son of the late James Campbell, for year chairman of the Democratic town committee. Lucius F. Robinson, Jr., on the board of finance, is son of Lucius F. Robinson, member of a prominent Republican family, which is on particularly friendly terms with Benedict M. Holden.

The police commissioners, Theodore W. Laiman and Samuel H. L. Goldman, have been frequently mentioned. Mr. Goldman, the Democrat, is a member of F. Finkelstein & Sons of 178 State street and is past president of Ados Israel Congregation. He did yeoman service for the Democratic organization in championing the cause of Jacob I. Suisman for senator as against Joseph S. Holstein, after Suismann helped Tobin land the chairmanship of the Henry Barnard School.

The water board commissioners, Frank L. Buckley and John J. Shea are new to public office. She is general superintendent of the Hartford Rubber Works and Buckley is a member of the firm of Buckley & Sons, formerly Buckley & Reardon. He was formerly employed by the Southern New England Telephone company.

Arthur Lewis, Republican street board commissioner, has an insurance agency at 36 Pearl street. Anthony Zazzaro, the Democratic colleague, has been mentioned in these columns before, being a newsboy only a few years ago.

The health board is represented by August Johnson, Republican, a real estate man who was formerly a machinist, and John J. Nagle, adjuster employed by the Travelers and formerly member of the Democratic state central committee.

Frank A. Montei, who keeps company with Raphael on the charity board is very well known, being a buyer for G. Fox & Co., with which company he has been associated for thirty years.

James H. Dillon, juvenile commissioner, succeeds himself, being one of the few to have this honor. His colleague is Miss Rebecca G. Affachiner, superintendent of the United Jewish Charities. Other members reappointed are Hiram Percy Maxim to the aviation commission, George H. Hollister, superintendent of Keney Park, to the food commission; Mrs. Mary F. Molumphy to the food commission, and Harrison B. Freeman to the aviation commission. John J. McIntyre, retiring president of the fire board, becomes citizen member of the board of finance. Other members of the finance board, besides Lucius F. Robinson, jr., are William H. St. John and George C. Long, jr. Other members of the aviation commission previously mentioned are James B. Slimmon and Charles J. McLaughlin, a lawyer who served as an officer in the aviation corps.

Political — 1923.

Office Holding.

D.C.

DE PRIEST IS A WHITE HOUSE CALLER

In Company With Link Johnson and Melvin Chisum Has Interview with Coolidge

MENTIONED FOR CONGRESS

Chicagoan Deemed Likely to Succeed Martin B. Madden for Black Belt

12-28-23

Washington, D. C., Dec. 24.—Oscar DePriest, of Chicago, Ill., was a caller at the White House last week. After a conference with Secretary C. Bascom Slemp, Mr. DePriest had an interview with the President. He was accompanied to the White House by National Committeeman Henry Lincoln Johnson of Georgia and Melvin J. Chisum, field secretary, National Negro Press Association.

President Practical

"President Coolidge impresses me as being a practical man," was the first statement made by Mr. DePriest after coming out of the executive offices.

He would not state whether or not he would line up with the Coolidge forces and work for a delegation to the national convention that will be committed to the President, but his interview leaves no doubt that he favors the nomination and election of the present incumbent of the White House.

Favors Coolidge

"It is advisable for the people of this country to keep a man in office who has the confidence of the business world," he said. "Disturbance of the business world will bring on a panic, and a panic will affect our race group worst than any other class of people in America, and for economic reasons it looks like the Republican party and the people of this country will make no mistake in nominating and electing the present occupant of the White House.

These statements are all the more significant because of Mr. DePriest's relation to the Len Small-Thompson faction in Illinois politics. He is one of their chief lieutenants, and they are supporting the candidacy of Senator Hiram Johnson. In fact, the city of Chicago is a Johnson stronghold, and it is doubtful that he will ask for election as a Coolidge delegate to the 1924 convention.

Lauds President's Message

However, he likes the recent message of the President to the Congress. He is especially fond of that part pertaining to tax reduction. He believes that if Congress enacts this recommendation into law, it will put money into the commercial world and create employment for thousands of men.

Mr. DePriest is not opposed to the bonus. If the bonus can be paid and taxes reduced, he would be for the bonus; but if not, he favors the cutting of taxes.

With regard to that part of the President's message relating to the Negro, Mr. DePriest had the following to say:

Not So Radical

"His stand on the racial question is not as radical as I would have made it; but I could not expect anybody else to see the racial situation as I see it. But President Coolidge has gone equally as far, if not farther, than any other President.

"He comes from a section of the country where liberty is one of the keynotes in the treatment of all citizens. He appears to be willing to give every American citizen a square deal, whether he be black or white, Jew or Gentile, Protestant or Catholic, and American citizens can ask no more."

Mentioned for Congress

Mr. DePriest is frequently mentioned as the logical man to be elected to Congress, by those who believe that colored men should be chosen to represent districts in which the majority of voters are Negroes. He is a natural born fighter, he has the demeanor and all the qualifications which would make for a successful career in the lower house.

Comes From Black Belt

Mr. DePriest lives in the second congressional district of Illinois, which embraces the "black belt' 'of Chicago. His strength in this district is evidenced by the fact that in the last election he was the campaign manager for Congressman Martin B. Madden, who has been representing this district for eighteen years.

Mr. Madden is chairman of the appropriations committee, the most powerful in the House, and this has served to keep him in Congress. But he is in declining health and growing old, and it is impossible that he may voluntarily retire at the end of this Congress. If he does, Oscar DePriest will very probably be his successor.

Political — 1923.
Office Holding

D.C.

Perry W. Howard Gets Big Salary Promotion

GOV'T RECOGNIZES SPLENDID SERVICE OF RACE ATTORNEY; GRANTS BIGGER PAY

Perry W. Howard, special assistant to the Attorney General, is now the highest salaried Government official of color in the United States. This distinction comes as the result of a promotion in the tangible form of an increase of $1,000 in his yearly salary. He now receives $6,000 a year.

This promotion is a recognition of the very valuable legal services Mr. Howard has rendered the Government. He received his appointment two years ago and was assigned a large number of suits brought by various railroad companies against the United States. Many millions of dollars in claims against the Government were involved. The railroad companies had the best lawyers they could retain. But Mr. Howard went to his work enthusiastically and as a result of the success with which he defended these claims against the Government, the Attorney General shortly after his return to the Department of Justice last week approved this promotion for him.

A conception of the importance of the work in which Mr. Howard is engaged at the Department of Justice may be had from the fact that during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1922, 91 railroad cases handled by him, in which the amount claimed was $4,999,415.70, were disposed of. The claimants, however, secured judgments for only $513,850.19, for a large part of which there was no defense; the only question involved being the ascertainment of the correct amount due. He now has 102 cases pending, in which the amounts claimed aggregate $3,901,204.45.

He has also represented the Government in two coal cases involving the question of the liability of the United States for losses incurred by producers in selling their coal at prices fixed by the Fuel Administration under the war time powers given the President. In both of these cases he filed demurrers to the petitions, which were sustained in the Court of Claims. The coal companies immediately appealed to the Supreme Court and if these test cases should be decided adversely to the Government, the United States will probably be called upon to satisfy judgments amounting to millions.

Born and reared in Mississippi, his is a splendid example to the Negro youth of this country of the height which may be attained in the legal profession by application and determination.

(Special to The Pittsburgh American)

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 11.—Perry W. Howard, special assistant to the Attorney General, is now the highest salaried Government official of color in the United States. This distinction comes as the result of a promotion in the tangible form of an increase of $1,000 in his yearly salary. He now receives $6,000 a year.

Result of Legal Efforts

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Engaged in Important Work

A conception of the importance of the work in which Mr. Howard is engaged at the Department of Justice may be had from the fact that during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1922, 91 railroad cases handled by him, in which the amount claimed was $4,999,415.71, were disposed of. The claimants, however, secured judgments for only $513,850.19, for a large part of which there was no defense; the only question involved being the ascertainment of the correct amount due. He now has 102 cases pending, in which the amounts aggregate $3,901,204.46.

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A Fine Example

Born and reared in Mississippi, his is a splendid example to the Negro youth of this country of the height which may be attained in the legal profession by application and determination.

MR. HOWARD GETS RAISE

Washington, D. C., May 11.—Perry W. Howard, special assistant to the attorney general of the United States, is now the highest salaried federal government official of the race in the United States. This distinction comes as the result of a raise of $1,000, increasing his annual salary to $6,000. The increase is due to the large number of important cases the former poor Mississippi boy has handled with distinction for the government

HARDING PASSES US UP, GIVES SOUTHERNER JOB

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 7.—Just prior to his departure on his junket trip to the cool breezes of Alaska, the president refused to appoint Attorney Thomas L. Jones, colored, on the District Rent Commission, and appointed a white Southerner instead.

SMITH SEES HARDING

OHIO'S GREAT EDITOR DISCUSSES RURAL CREDITS FOR COLORED FARMERS AS WELL AS WHITE

Washington, D. C. June, 1923—The recent visit to this city of the Hon. Harry C. Smith, editor of The Gazette, has occasioned considerable talk among the politicians, and among those who are carefully watching every movement of our racial leaders.

Mr. Smith had a conference with the President and it has been rumored that it was a heart to heart talk, a talk that covered every phase of the racial situation particularly in its relations to economic and political conditions. Among other subjects discussed, it is said that Mr. Smith pleaded for a more liberal administration of the rural credits legislation enacted by Congress, and expressed the hope that in the matter of loans on farm property that the 1600 Afro-American farmers in Ohio, who operate farms valued in excess of nine million dollars, be permitted to negotiate long term loans under the same favorable conditions that are given to farmers belonging to other racial groups. It is understood that Mr. Smith argued that our faramers paid taxes the same as all other farmers and that they were entitled to nothing less than a square deal, especially under a Republican administration.

In a conference with other prominent men, the question of the industrial development of the race in Ohio came up for discussion. Concerning this phase of racial development, Mr. Smith assured the group that he would exert every influence possible to have the Governor of Ohio appoint an efficient man of the race to a place in the Ohio Industrial Commission where he would be in a position to pay particular attention to the welfare of those of the race who are engaged in the manufacturing and mechanical occupations. Mr. Smith also expressed an interest in the splendid progress being made in Ohio by the building and loan associations under the control and operation of Afro-American officials and suggested that Ohio might be the first state to extend official recognition and encouragement to this group of constructive men who are helping to solve the housing situation through the method of home ownership.

These new ideas injected into the political atmosphere by Ohio's pioneer Afro-American editor has had the effect of directing our attention to the economic as well as to the political development of the race whose success depends largely upon its ability to effect constructive industrial, financial and political organization.

CHAS. E. HALL.

NEW ASST. CHIEF CLERK RAILWAY MAIL SERVICE MAKING GENERAL SURVEY

Associated Negro Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 15.—John D. Gainey, of Chicago, Illinois, recently promoted Asst. Chief Clerk at Large in the Railway Mail Service, with headquarters in Washington, has met with such gratifying success in bringing about a better understanding between the clerks of our group in that service and the Department that his services have been requisitioned by the Service Relations Board to make surveys of Post Offices throughout the country when complaints are received by them that affect Negro employees.

Col. Paul Henderson, Second Assistant Post Master General, has given his consent for Mr. Gainey to make these surveys.

Mr. Gainey returned to the city Sunday after having made a visit to Norfolk, Virginia, where he made a general survey of conditions in the Post Office of that city. He left the employees there with kindlier feelings for the service and avowed understanding that the Department was very solicitous of their welfare. Mr. Gainey more recently returned to Washington, after a five thousand mile trip through the southwest in the interest of the Railway Mail Service.

Race Man, Chief Railway Clerk, Will Fly To N. Y.

John D. Gainey, Recently Appointed to Important Position, Making Record for Efficiency.

(Special to The Pittsburgh Courier)
By Walter J. Singleton.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 16—The successful manner in which John D. Gainey, Chief Clerk of the Railway Mail Service, is handling the difficult problems assigned to him through the office of the Second Assistant Postmaster General, brings to him constant recognition of his unusual ability to do things that meet the commendation of department heads. Recently Mr. Gainey has been on a tour of inspection adjusting some troublesome matter that has been brought to the attention of the Post Office Department. In these administrative matters Mr. Gainey displays extraordinary tact and judgement.

Mr. Gainey has been detailed to go to New York City on Wednesday of this week, to inspect a number of mail planes that will be put into service shortly. He will fly from here with several officials of the department. We are proud of the record Mr. Gainey is making which shows that all an efficient man needs is a field for his talents and attainments, in order to make good and assume his rightful place among successful men.

CALLS ON THE PRESIDENT

Washington, Aug. 29.—W. H. Lewis, of Boston, assistant attorney-general under President Taft, called upon President Coolidge last week. Mr. Lewis was the first colored man named to the position of assistant attorney-general. He was a delegate to the republican national convention in 1920 and attended Amherst college with Mr. Coolidge.

Flipper and Fall

Lieutenant Flipper has resigned from his important assignment in the Interior Department following the example of his distinguished chief, Hon. Albert Fall. It is hoped that he will find lucrative place in the engineering field in which he is quite proficient. There exists a friendship between these two men which crosses the color line. Mr. Flipper's efficiency also crosses the color line.

LIEUT. H. O. FLIPPER GOES TO VENEZUELA ON BIG MINING JOB

First Negro West Point Graduate Was Connected With Dept. of Interior.

The first Negro graduate from the United States Military Academy at West Point, Lieutenant Henry Ossian Flipper, recently employed in Washington as a special assistant under former Secretary of the Interior Fall, sailed from New York on Saturday, April 15, for Venezuela, South America, where he will serve as engineer for a big oil syndicate, in which former Secretary Fall is interested.

Lieut Flipper has had large experience as a mining engineer, and has a distinctive place because of work he has accomplished in Mexico and the southwest section of the United States. His knowledge of Spanish land grants made him of inestimable service in the Interior Department in solving questions that arose concerning Mexican properties and boundaries.

Following the recent resignation of Secretary Fall from the President's Cabinet, Lieut. Flipper resigned also, as his work in that department was largely of a character attaching to Secretary Fall personally. In going to South America, the former army officer is under a five years' contract at a salary [illegible] per year.

LA. SENATORS OBJECT BUT COOLIDGE NAMES COHEN FOR N. O. JOB

New Orleans Colored Leader's Name Again Sent to U. S. Senate for Confirmation.

(Special to The New York Age)

Washington, D. C.—While Senators Ransdell and Broussard (Democrats, La.) were at the White House protesting on Monday, December 10, President Coolidge had on its way to the Senate the nomination of Walter L. Cohen to continue as Comptroller of Customs at New Orleans.

The appointment was the most striking of the 5,000 sent by Mr. Coolidge for approval, among which was that of Frank B. Kellogg of Minnesota to be Ambassador of Great Britain. Mr. Cohen originally was appointed by President Harding. A wrangle ensued, with the result that the Senate failed to confirm and the appointment lapsed with the end of the session.

Mr. Harding promptly named Cohen by recess appointment, though his insistence was considered disastrous to any ambition of Republicans to carry any Southern State.

Negro leaders awaited Mr. Coolidge's disposition of the Cohen case with much concern, maintaining that if he failed to stand by the ommitteemen in the face of protests from Southerners the last straw would be added and the Negroes would bolt the Republican Party en masse to the Farmer-Laborites.

Mr. Coolidge obviously did not desire to offend the Negroes further. Senator Broussard is expected to object in the Senate and a lengthy battle is in sight before Cohen's confirmation.

CHAS. W. ANDERSON NAMED BY PRESIDENT AS COLLECTOR, N. Y.

(Special to The New York Age)

Washington, D. C.—Among the 2,000 nominations sent to the Senate on Monday, December 10, by President Calvin Coolidge, was that of Charles W. Anderson of New York City to be Collector of Internal Revenue for the Third New York District.

Mr. Anderson was appointed to this position when the new district was created at close of last session of Congress, as a recess nominee. It is not thought there will be any opposition to his confirmation.

NEGRO LEADER IN IMPORTANT POST

Washington, Dec. 26.—Announcement has been made of the appointment of Henry Lincoln Johnson, on the advisory committee on platforms and policies by John T. Adams, chairman of the Republican National Committee. This committee was appointed in accordance with a resolution adopted by the national convention of 1920, to collect, digest and report to the committee on resolution of the next national convention such data and suggestions with respect to policies and platform as may enable the committee on resolutions to perform its duties "more speedily and efficiently."

Matters of great importance will be considered by this committee before the holding of the Republican National Convention in Cleveland next June. The policy of the Republican party and its platform for the next national election will practically be determined by its findings and conclusions.

With Lincoln Johnson on the committee it is believed to be certain that all questions affecting the rights and citizenship of the Negro will be forced to a hearing in the advisory committee. An effort will be made to commit the Republican party to the enactment by both houses of Congress of a Federal anti-lynching law, carrying the provisions embraced in the Dyer bill if the present Congress should fail to pass it before the meeting of the national convention. The enforcement of the franchise provisions of the 14th and 15th amendments of the Federal Constitution will also be urged as a matter of legislation and the policy of the party generally altered in the direction of benefiting the country's Negro Republicans.

Mr. Johnson is the only Negro member of the Republican National Committee. He represents the state of Georgia and was elected after one of the hardest fought contests ever waged for a committeeship. He took a leading part in the fight recently made before the national committee, which resulted in the restoration of the representation to the Negro districts in the South of representation in the Republican National Convention.

SENATE CONFIRMS NEW YORKER

Washington, D. C., Dec. 24.—The first colored man to be confirmed by the Senate in the sixty-eighth Congress is Charles W. Anderson to be collector of internal revenue for the third district of New York.

Chas Anderson

This office was created by an executive order on March 5, 1923, and Mr. Anderson given a recess appointment by the late President Harding. President Coolidge sent his nomination to the Senate on December 6th, and he was confirmed twelve days later.

The confirmation of Mr. Anderson brings the total number of colored persons, who have been given presidential appointments and confirmed by the Senate in recognition of their party services to four. The others are the Rev. Solomon Porter Hood, minister to Liberia; Robert H. Terrell, judge of the municipal court of the District of Columbia, and Arthur G. Froe recorder of Deeds of the District of Columbia.

The nomination of Walter L. Cohen to be comptroller of customs at New Orleans, La., which was sent back to the Senate at the same time as Mr. Anderson's, is still pending. It has been referred to the Committee on Commerce. It will be reported out sometime during the latter part of January and a stubborn fight will ensue in the Senate, as the Louisiana Senators are seeking to prevent his confirmation as they did on the two other occasions when his nomination was under consideration.

Political — 1923.
Office Holding

General.

WHO IS NAPOLEON B. MARSHALL?

In the late winter of 1917, the general staff under Black Jack Pershing, decided that since the Negro regiments had fought so well and had been branded "The Hell Fighters, they should be ordered again to the front, and they went they advanced, they never retreated and when the Germans sent up the signal asking for an armistice, the black battalions in extended order were the furthest into Germany; the black legions of the 92nd Division had so pressed the Huns that they cried for quarter, and the flag of truce was sent forward. One of the captains commanding these brave, black boys, had come up from a second lieutenancy won in the Argonne Forest, a lieutenancy which was subsequently conferred on Flanders Field, and the captaincy before Metz. This brave black man, at home a graduate of Harvard, a scion of one of the best families in the capital of the nation a brilliant lawyer at the New York bar, but with diplomatic ambitions, at the instance of certain friends, sought and received a diplomatic appointment, took the examination, which is now required before any one can go into the diplomatic service, and passed with a rating so high, that the State Department, without insistence or pressure, appointed him to the post of charge de affairs to the Embassy at Port au Prince.

Captain Marshall found in charge of the government's affairs in Haiti the miserable hang-overs from the Wilson administration, which the Harding administration in Washington has seen fit to leave in control of things, with the result that one of the former "deserving Democrats," who claims to be from Newark, New Jersey, but who fails to state that he is originally a South Carolina Democrat, who never went to the war, but stayed at home and made money, now proceeds with characteristic deviltry, to endeavor to drive out of the diplomatic service this splendid citizen-soldier, Captain Napoleon Bonaparte Marshall, because he is black.

POLITICAL RACE HISTORY DISCUSSED BY DAVID W. PARKER; OLD TIME LEADERS RECALLED

Race Men Stood High In the Congress of the United States. All Congressmen from the South. Most of Them Able Lawyers and Ministers Aided in Some of the Present National Laws. Some of the Men Were Highly Educated and Thoroughly Prepared Otherwise.

THE RACE HAS FURNISHED TWO RENATORS AND TWENTY-ONE CONGRESSMEN FOR THE UNITED STATES

Robert Brown Elliott, A Negro Congressman In His Answer To Alexander H. Stephens, Is a Complete and Fine Expression of American Statesmanship and Drove the Former Vice-President from the Senate Chamber.

EDITORIAL NOTE—Individual and family pride is a human distinction towering over all qualities of mankind. Race pride is the asset that links races and forms a solidarity of interest and respect that invited attention and compels consideration of individuals, races and nations. The super-races of the civilized world maintain their hold on the human family because of these qualities and the consciousness of their place in the world. 12-22-23

Family history should be kept ever bfore the growing members of the family and especially that part of the history that makes for the best and highest forms of our society. The Black Race has a wonderful record in World's Civilization and has proved its worth in all ages of the world. In American life there is no race with a more enviable history than the Black Race. We have failed, almost utterly failed in emphasizing the achievements, the fine qualities of individual members of the race, and we lose sight of the wonderful progress made by our people as a unit. No Individual, family, or race can be substantially inspired unless it be urged on by the qualities and proven ability of the members of that family. It is true with a race, it is substantially true with a nation.

Prof. David W. Parker, a feature writer of The Birmingham Reporter has furnished this paper during the past eighteen months many interesting articles on Race History. The articles must have meant much to our readers and the public generally. He has found things for us that needed to be talked about. That the young mind as well as the more matured ones may be informed of the quality the disposition and the achievement of the members of the Black Race, this publication seeks to inform and create sentiment for the best possible government and stimulate pride and manhood in race members.

Prof. Parker in his letter for this week gives expression on the national life of the American Negro, with special bits of history of his activities in the U. S. Congress. He is optimistic of the future and is encouraged over the progress made by our people in business activities.

Here is what he says:

THE RACE'S POLITICAL HISTORY AND ITS POSSIBILITIES

BY DAVID W. PARKER

We have had two United States Senators and twenty-one representatives of the Race as members of the Congress of the United States. From time to time I have read every speech delivered by a Negro as reported in the proceedings of Congress and I have read a lot of stuff "under leave to print" that was never actually delivered in Congress, but by grace was printed at the government's expense.

There are trained writers in Washington who can write on any subject from a chintz to a tadpole. Such writers are often employed by some senators and congressmen when they desire to flood their constituents with matter "under leave to print" which means that the member catches the eye of the presiding officer, speaks a sentence or two and asks permission to extend his remarks in the Congressional Record. Of all the speeches actually delivered by Negroes in Congress I am presenting to the thousands of readers of this progressive journal as a Christmas treat excerpts from the reply of Robert Brown Elliott to Alexander H. Stephens, former Vice-President of the Southern Confederacy delivered during the debate on the Civil Rights Bill in the Forty-second Congress.

In a few sweeping sentences let me sketch Elliott then we will return to the debate that attracted more attention than any other since Webster's reply to Hayne.

Elliott was born in Boston, Massachusetts, August 11, 1842. His parents were West Indians who had settled in this country. He attended private school in his native city. Shortly after this he was sent to the Island of Jamaica where he had superior advantages in grammar schools. Thence he was sent to England and in 1853 he entered High Holbon Academy, London. Three years later he was admitted to the celebrated Eton, one of the colleges of the University of London from which he graduated with high rank in 1859. He studied law under Sergeant Fitz Herbert of the London bar.

After the Civil War he settled in South Carolina holding responsible positions until elevated to Congress. This sketch of his educational advantages is essential to show that he had a highly trained brain and was not all mouth. Let us return to the debate.

Mr. Stephens was brought into the House in the accustomed manner—in his chair. He was even in such a condition looked upon as a giant by his Confederate admirers. He severely arraigned the constitutionality of the Civil Rights bill and its policy as did Mr. Beck of Kentucky and Mr. Harris of Virginia, who indulged in great bitterness of speech.

At the close of Mr. Stephens' speech the House was filled with United States Senators, Supreme Court judges, foreign ministers, lawyers, and the laity innumerable.

Eager eyes were fixed when Mr. Elliott arose with dignity and said:

"Mr. Speaker; while I am sincerely grateful for the high mark of courtesy that has been accorded me by this House, it is a matter of regret to me that it is necessary at this day that I should rise in the presence of an American Congress to advocate a bill which simply asserts rights and equal privileges for all classes of American citizens. I regret, sir, that the dark hue of my skin may lend a color to the imputation that I am controlled by motives personal to myself in my advocacy of this great measure of natural justice.

Sir, the motive that impels me is restricted by no such, narrow boundary, but is as broad as your Constitution.

I advocate it, sir, because it is right. The bill not only appeals to your justice but it demands a response to your gratitude. In the events that led to the achievement of American independence the Negro was not an inactive or unconcerned spectator. He bore his part bravely upon many battle fields, although uncheered by that certain hope of political elevation which victory would secure to the white man. The tall granite shaft which a gratified state has reared above its sons who fell in, defending Fort Griswold against the attack of Benedict Arnold, bears the name of John Freeman and others of the African race who then cemented with their blood the corner-stone of your Republic..

In the state which I have had the honor in part to represent the rifle of the black man rang out against the troops of the British Crown in the darkest days of the American Revolution."

In these words every man saw that Elliott was master of the occasion.

Mr. Elliott then continued his speech addressing himself to the legal, constitutional. political and social features of the Civil Rights bill in which he completely annihilated the Georgia statesmen when Beck of Kentucky tried to cast odium upon the Negro Mr. Elliott quoted from General Andrew Jackson as to how ingloriously the Kentuckians fled before the enemy in the second war with England.

Birmingham Reporter

Mr. Stephens sneered and grumbled and Elliott sent the following shaft full in the face of the former Vice President of the Southern Confederacy and drove him from the House. Said Elliott:

"I meet him only as an adversary, nor shall age or any other consideration restrain me from saying that he now offers this government which he has done his utmost to destroy, a very poor return for the magnanimous treatment, to come here to seek to continue, by the assertion of doctrines, obnoxious to the true principles of our government, the burdens and oppressions which rest upon five millions of his countrymen who never failed to lift their earnest prayers for the success of this government, when the gentleman was seeking to break up the Union of their States and to blot the American Republic from the galaxy of Nations."

It is said that this shaft caused Stephens to faint and his attendant hurriedly rolled him out of the house.

12-22-23

* * * *

It is well for the youth of the Race to learn of the struggles of the pioneer leaders of the Negro. On the fourth of March, 1875, Blanche K. Bruce was sworn in as United States Senator from Mississippi for a full term of six years. Listen to Senator Bruce:

"When I came up to the Senate I knew no one except Senator Alcorn who was my colleague. When the names of the new Senators were out for them to go up and take the oath of office, all the others except myself were escorted by their colleagues. Mr. Alcorn made no motion to escort me, but was buried behind a newspaper and I concluded I would go it alone.

I had gotten about half way up the aisle when a tall gentleman stepped up to me and said: 'Excuse me Mr. Bruce, I did not until this moment see that you were without an escort, permit me. My name is Conkling and he linked his arm in mine and we marched up to the desk together. I took the oath of office and then he escorted me back to my seat."

Conkling afterward looked after good committee assignments for Bruce. Senator Bruce applied himself to the job and time and again was called upon to preside over the Senate which made him de facto Vice-President of the United States.

Upon his retirement from the Senate President Garfield made him registrar of the United States Treasury where his signature across the face of paper gave it credit at home and abroad. Mr. Bruce refused the ministership to Brazil and the third assistant postmaster-generalship prior to his appointment as registrar. He was born in Virginia in 1841. Educated at Oberlin College. He moved to Mississippi after the Civil War and made a fortune as a planter. He was one of the first Negroes of America to go to Europe on a bridal tour.

Many of our Birmingham readers among the elder class will recall W. H. Harney, a colored politician of Bessemer, back in 1875. Mr. Harney was high sheriff of Hinds County in Mississippi. It was Harney who brought Bruce out for the Senate and managed his election. As I write on Mississippi politics Lynch, Hill, Ellis, Littlejohn and others troop up before me, but I will pay them attention some other time.

Hiram R. Revels was the first Negro to serve in the United States Senate. He represented Mississippi only a part of a term.

* * * *

For the benefit of teachers and students we shall now furnish the names of every Negro Senator and member of congress accredited to the Race. A study of their lives and achievements will largely furnish abundance of material in the history of the Race.

SENATORS—Hiram R. Revels and Blanche K. Bruce both of Mississippi.

REPRESENTATIVES—Virgnia sent John M. Langston, North Carolina furnished John Hyman, James E. O'hara, Henry Plummer, Cheatham and George H. White, the last Negro to serve in Congress. South Carolina has to her credit Richard H. Cain, Robert C. Delarge, Robert B. Elliott, Thomas H. Miller, George W. Murray, Joseph H. Rainey, A. J. Ransier, Robert Smalls; Georgia had only one, Jefferson Long; Florida sent up Josiah T. Walls. Alabama honored Jeremiah Haralson, James T. Rapier and Ben S. Turner; Mississippi sent forth John R. Lynch; Louisiana boasted of J. H. Menard an Charles E. Nash.

All of these men were either lawyers, ministers or educators and cor pared favorably with their white associates. Nearly all of them made a hi mark in Congress and reflected credit upon themselves and the nation. knew some of them personally, especially the North Carolina members.

George H. White and James E. O'Hara were noted lawyers. Henry P. Cheatham made a splendid reputation as a schoolmaster before entering Congress. Rascals sometimes break into Congress, but as a rule no fool can get himself elected to the highest legislative body in America.

The Race is proud of the Congressional record of its sons.

THE DAWN OF NEGRO PROGRESS

Out of the Egyptian darkness and centuries of relentless toil, out of poverty and ignorance the emancipated race is snatching from hate its forked tongue, from ridicule its despised venom and by force of character and intelligence is breaking the iron grasp of prejudice and like the mountain eagle soaring in the heavens rests upon the strength of his own pinions. When Sojourner Truth and Frederick Douglass were denied admission at the White House, Sojourner said, "Frederick, God is not dead." Just a few years later Revels and Bruce both United States Senators had ingress to the White House and Frederick Douglass was marshall of the district of Columbus. "Lord, God of hosts be with us yet, lest we forget, lest we forget."

Birmingham Reporter

With a record replete with constructive and progressive achievements the progress of the race is the marvel of the age.

12-22-23

The race has changed prejudice and ostracism from liabilities to assets by founding sound insurance companies, reliable fraternal orders, erecting large mercantile concerns and building factories, schools and churches. Giv the ebony son of God education and its power, wealth and its influenc and ten times ten thousand forces will break through the caste of centuri and reveal to mankind that the most perfect diamonds are polished in blac The race holds fewer political offices now than in other days, but the Negr voters today hold a stragetic position in politics which they have never he before. The vote between the two major parties is extremely close. T colored voter has already demonstrated to th country that he can vote inc pendently for his own best interests. More than ever before the Negro now a potent factor in national politics. Pivotal states like New York, N Jersey, Ohio, Indiana and Missouri give every group of electors the prope consideration. In many portions of the South the plebian element is in con trol and it is only a question of time when the patricians will enlist Negro allies to save the land of their fathers. Three decades ago the Negro vote saved Alabama for Oates and Jones and the plebians were routed. Rome fell when the patricians lost.

For sixty years the race has been laying a concrete foundation. It is solid and safe for a super-structure. The progress of the Negro is never debatable until marplots seek to prevent the United States Senate from confirming some Negro appointed to high position by the President of the United States. The late Senator Ingalls of Kansas once prevented a Negro's confirmation by the Senate and to his chagrin a relative of his married a Negro the following week.

Powerful agencies in the state and church are operating for right and justice to the race. Four years prior to the Civil War with the Dred Scott decision in force and Buchanan entrenched in power it looked like a long, dark night for the race, but out of darkness came the beaming face of Lincoln on at dawn. "God is not dead."

Political — 1923.
Office Holding.

Illinois.

Is Administration Playing Fair With Capt. Marshall?

CHICAGO, Ill., June 21.—One of the serious questions going the rounds among Negro political leaders of the country today, is whether Senator McCormick, of Illinois, has played the colored people falsely in placing Capt. Napoleon B. Marshall, of New York City, in Haiti. It is well known in Chicago circles that the Negroes of Illinois are not satisfied with Senator McCormick and "The Tribune," his paper. There is rapidly developing a new political sentiment which bids fair to oppose Senator McCormick and any of his programs.

And the reason is not to be found entirely in Chicago, if current rumors are to be believed. It is stated by those who have some knowledge of the situation that Senator McCormick is not only expressing his personal attitude in what he is doing, but that his conduct has the sanction of the administration at Washington. For example, it is believed in some quarters that Senator McCormcik fooled the Negroes of the country when he had them believe that he was sending Capt. Marshall to Haiti to fill a very dignified and important position. It turns out now that Marshall is listed at Washington as an ordinary clerk and his importance in Haiti does not rise above that of a clerk. This is the report to date.

The great display that was put on around the dinner table in Chicago before Capt. Marshall sailed for Haiti was done, it is said, for the purpose of satisfying or at least pacifying the Negroes who were kicking against the lack of patronage coming from the Harding administration. The words used by Senator McCormick at the dinner in Chicago were either used by him to deceive the Negroes or he did not have any authority to use them. His words were: "I am resigning my commission into Marshall's hands," or words which carried a similar meaning.

It now remains for the administration to show its hand on the question of whether Capt. Marshall was appointed by the administration to a position of dignity or whether he was appointed as a clerk under false impressions which were gained from the remarks of Senator McCormick at the Chicago dinner.

Not only has it turned out that Marshall is nothing but a clerk in Haiti, but he is ignored by the white American officers and is not permitted to enjoy the social distinction which usually accompanies an appointment such as Capt. Marshall was supposed to receive. The colored people of Haiti have left it leak out that Marshall is being treated like an ordinary employee and that this treatment is in spite of their wishes to the contrary.

Capt. Marshall was wounded in the World War. He is a Harvard graduate and gave up his law practice in New York and made a great sacrifice to go to Haiti in the earnest belief that he could be of some real assistance to his people in the Islands. If his treatment by white Americans in Haiti is as has been pictured, he ought to resign at once and set sails for his home town and tell the people of this country what a flagrant insult has been heaped upon him and what a huge piece of trickery practiced by the administration upon the Negroes of the United States.

This one incident, if it proves to be true, will go a long way towards shaping the conduct of black Republicans in 1924. The day of placating and compromise is a thing of the past. Negroes are either worthy of reward for standing by the Republican Party or they ought to abandon partisan politics and vote for men and measures. In a few months the drift of the tide will be more definite, it is said.

BLACK CHICAGOAN GETS BIG POSITION

© By A. N. P.
Major A. E. Patterson.

(By the Associated Negro Press.)

Chicago, Ill.—Major A. E. Patterson, attorney, world war veteran and one of the leaders of colored democracy in Chicago, has been appointed assistant corporation counsel by the administration of Mayor William B. Dever. The position pays $6,000. Major Patterson has been a democrat for a number of years and was seriously considered for register of the treasury under the Wilson regime. He is married and a property owner. By virtue of his position he will be one of the leaders and spokesmen of the Dever administration for the colored group. His is the best paying position colored men have ever held under a Chicago administration.

CHICAGO DEMORACTS GIVE MAJOR PATTERSON A $6000 APPOINTMENT

Made Assistant Corporation Counsel By Dever Administraton. Is Best Paying Position Colored Has Held There.

Associated Negro Press

CHICAGO, Ill., May 16—Major A. E. Patterson, attorney, World War Veteran and one of the leaders of Colored Democracy in Chicago, has been appointed Assistant Corporation Counsel by the administration of Mayor William E. Dever. The position pay $6,000. Major Patterson has been a Democrat for a number of years and was seriously considered for Register of the Treasury under the Wilson regime. He is married and a property owner. By virtue of his position he will be one of the leaders and spokesmen of the Dever administration for the Colored group. This is the best paying position Colored men have ever held under a Chicago administration.

BIG APPOINTMENT FOR PATTERSON, IS RUMORED

Voters of the Second and Third Wards are waiting expectantly and with much speculation to see what recognition will be accorded the voters who piled up such an overwhelming plurality for the democratic candidate.

A. E. Patterson

Among those whom rumor says will be one of the first appointees under Mayor Dever is Major A. E. Patterson, Democratic County Committeeman, as recognition of his organization which embraced the 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th and 10th Wards. It is said that Major Patterson is slated for an appointment as assistant corporation counsel.

He has had a long record as one of the foremost colored Democrats in the country. He is remembered as having led the Democratic party fight among colored people during the first campaign of Woodrow Wilson. In recognition of his services he was appointed Registrar of the Treasury. He later resigned this appointment, and entered the army at the begintning of the World War. He was commissioned a captain and later promoted to the rank of major. Upon being commissioned major, he was appointed judge advocate of the 92nd Division and handled many important cases.

In an interview with Major Patterson, he refused to confirm the rumor, but declared that the voters of the Second and Third Wards would, without question, receive just and liberal treatment by the Democrats as a reward for their support of the ticket.

MAJOR PATTERSON IS MADE ASS'T CORPORATION COUNSEL

Mayor William E. Dever announced last Thursday that he had strengthened his legal staff by the appointment of Attorney Adam E. Patterson, 129 East 31st St., as an assistant in the corporation counsel's office. Attorney Patterson entered immediately upon his duties.

He is a World war veteran, having served with the 92d division as judge advocate with the rank of major. He refused the appointment of minister of the treasury and insisted to Liberia under President Wilson and recommended Dr. Curtis, who was appointed to the latter post. Attorney Patterson has been prominent in Democratic politics for many years. He is president of the Colored Democratic league and has secured the appointment of many colleagues since the present mayor took his seat.

His salary is $6,000 a year.

CHICAGO BRANCH N.A.A.C.P. BREAKS COLOR LINE BARRIER

Chicago branch, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, last week took a hand in forcing the appointment of William Ferguson Thornton to a position on the Illinois state highway construction. Young Thornton, who recently graduated from the University of Illinois with the degree of bachelor of science in civil engineering, was accredited to a position on the highway construction work. He was requested to appear at Springfield to go to work. Upon doing so he was confronted with the statement that because of being "a Colored man" Thornton had no right to expect to be appointed. This was resented. Upon report being received at the headquarters of the N. A. A. C. P., a strong telegram was sent to Springfield with the result that Senator Adolph Marks, Representative Turner and others became active in behalf of Thornton's demand and on an appeal to Governor Small, the chief executive let it be known that discrimination and segregation of the character complained of would not be tolerated. The governor ordered that Thornton be placed on the payroll at once and given his appointment and that he be refunded all unnecessary expenses to which he was put in the way of railroad fare and hotel bills.

Political—1923.

Office Holding.

General.

THE SOUTHWESTERN HORIZON

Negro Saves White Woman

Mrs. Pearl Gray of New York city, fell off pier 40. Stanley Pilgrim, a longshoreman plunged in after her as she was going down for the second time and saved her life.

Negro Honored

Mr. Edward H. Wright, Republican Committeeman of Chicago was appointed by Gov. Len Small of Illinois, to membership on the Illinois Commerce Commission. The salary is $7,000. Mr. Wright will draw the highest salary of any Negro of this Country.

Heman Perry

In a recent Community Chest campaign for $600,000 conducted in Atlanta, Ga., the Negroes of the city made 4,261 subscriptions to the fund, aggregating $33,084.

Of this amount Heman Perry gave $3,500 in the name of the Service Company, an organization which includes 11 business enterprises with a total capitalization of $5,500,000. Officers and employees of this Company subscribed $8,050.

University of Pennsylvania Rejects an Offer Of The Ku Klux Klan

The "White, Protestant and Gentile" students of the University of Pennsylvania are living up to the best traditions of Ben Franklin's college in rejecting as an insult the "honor" offered them of membership in the Ku Klux Klan. The Pennsylvania, The University's daily, says editorially: "All the highest ideals of Pennsylvania-democracy, tolerance, broad-mindedness and faith in those things which are open and above-board are directly opposed to the principles of the Klan."

Political—1923.
Occice Holding.

Illinois.

GAINEY MADE ASST. CHIEF CLERK TO BE EFFECTIVE AT ONCE

(By The Associated Negro Press)

Chicago, Ill., July 5.—When Second Assistant Postmaster General, Paul Henderson, paused dramatically in the speech he was deilvering to Railway Mail Clerks, members of the National Alliance of Postal Employes in the Appomattox Club last Sunday morning and without a single person in the room knowing what he planned doing, handed to John D. Gainey, a colored man, his appointment as Assistant Chief Clerk, bedlam broke loose as cheers and congratulations poured forth on the two. For the first time in the history of of the railway mail service, a colored man has been appointed to a supervisory position and clerks all over the country can take an added pride in their work because of the outlet or promotion opened.

Mr. Gainey was ordered by General Henderson to proceed to Washington, D. C., where he will be stationed and was likewise commissioned to visit the next annual convention o the National Aliance of Postal Employes which convenes in Fort Worth, July 11, as an official in the service and as his personal representative.

The assembly room of the Appomattox Club was crowded with railway mail clerks and members of other branches of the service. General Henderson who the son-in-law of Congressman Martin B. Madden, had come all the way from Washington, just to address the gathering—coming to the meeting from the train and leaving it for the station to return. He paid a high tribute to the 20,000 colored employes in the postal service, and especially to the 800 in the R. M. S. and pledged his support to the campaign which the Alliance is making to do away with the submission of photographs when taking the civil service examination. President Alonzo L. Glenn, of the Alliance, stationed at Atlanta, who was unable to attend the meeting, who sent a strong letter which read, urged abolition of the photographs. It is stated that practically no colored men have been appointed to the R. M. S. for several years due to discrimination on account of photographs. Among those who spoke were Mr. Gainey, who is well known throughout the country, David B. Hawley, vice president, Appomattox Club; A. L. Weaver of Chicago P. O.; John H. Passmore, Clerk criminal court; Major R. R. Jackson, and Josiah H. Jones, District President of the Alliance. All commended the new spirit exemplified by the appointment and expessed their appreciation of General Henderson's part in bringing it to pass.

RACE MAN IS GIVEN GOOD APPOINTMENT

John D. Gainey, of Chicago, Made Assistant Chief Clerk of Railway Mail Service.

(By A. N. P.)

Chicago, Ill., July 5.—When Second Assistant Postmaster General Paul Henderson paused dramatically in the speech he was delivering to Railway Mail Clerks, members of the National Alliance of Postal Employees, in the Appomattox Club last Sunday morning and without a single person in the room knowing what he planned doing, handed to John D. Gainey, a colored man, his appointment as Assistant Chief Clerk, bedlam almost broke loose as cheers and congratulations poured forth on the two. For the first time in the history of the railway mail service a colored man has been appointed to a supervisory position and clerks all over the country can take an added pride in their work because of the outlet for promotion opened.

Mr. Gainey was ordered by General Henderson to proceed to Washington, D. C., where he will be stationed and likewise was commissioned to visit the next annual convention of the National Alliance of Postal Employees, which convenes in Fort Worth, July 11, as an official of the service and as his personal representative.

CROWD WITNESSES APPOINTMENT

The assembly room of the Appomatox Club was crowded with railway mail clerks and members of other branches of the service. General Henderson, who is the son-in-law of Congressman Martin B. Madden, had come all the way from Washington just to address the gathering,—coming to the meeting from the train and leaving it for the station to return. He paid a hight tribute to the 20,000 colored employees in the postal service, and especially to the 800 in the R. M. S. and pledged his support to the campaign which the Alliance is making to do away with the submission of photographs when taking the civil service examination. President Alonzo L. Glenn, of the Alliance, stationed at Atlanta, who was unable to attend the meeting, but who sent a strong letter which was read, urged abolition of the photographs. It is said that practically no colored men have been appointed to the R. M. S. for several years due to discrimination on account of photographs. Among those who spoke were, Mr. Gainey, who is well-known throughout the country; David B. Hawley, vice-president, Appomattox Club; A. L. Weaver, of Chicago P. O.; John H. Passmore, clerk, Criminal Court; Major R. R. Jackson, and Josiah H. Jones, District President of the Alliance. All commended the new spirit exemplified by the appointment and expressed their appreciation of General Henderson's part in bringing it to pass.

ED. H. WRIGHT'S SALARY LARGEST PAID TO NEGRO IN GOVERNMENTAL WORK

New Colored Member Of Illinois Commerce Commission Will Receive $7,000 Yearly.

Edward H. Wright of Chicago, who has recently been appointed to the highest salaried position occupied by any Negro in this country, will draw $7,000 a year.

Mr. Wright, Colored Republican Committeeman of Chicago's famous Second Ward, has been made a member of the Illinois Commerce Commission by Gov. Len Small.

Other High Salaries

That Mr. Wright is doubtless the highest salaried Negro serving in a governmental appointing capacity, can be verified by the following comparisons: Perry Howard, United States attorney general, receives $5,000; Phil H. Brown, commissioner of conciliation in the department of labor, $5,000; Albert Froe, recorder of deeds for the District of Columbia, $4,000; Major Adam E. Patterson, assistant corporation counsel for the city of Chicago, $3,500, and James White, recently appointed to the state athletic commission in Pennsylvania, $5,000.

Mrs. Alice Webb, Clubwoman, Is Court Worker

MRS. ALICE B. WEBB

Municipal Court Clerk James A. Kearns announced the appointment of Mrs. Alice B. Webb, 4812 St. Lawrence Ave., as deputy municipal court clerk to do service in the welfare division of the morals and boys' courts. Mrs. Webb's appointment was recommended by Judges Daniel M. Trude and Wm. B. Helander and many civic organizations on the South Side.

For a period of six months Mrs. Webb served without pay in the municipal court, and it was her interest and sympathy wtih individuals involved in cases there and her method in handling difficult problems that first attracted the attention of court attaches, who urged that she be made a permanent worker. She is the wife of Thomas T. Webb, treasurer of the Pullman Porters Benevolent association. For many years Mrs. Webb did social service work in Galveston, Tex., where she is prominently known.

Race Man Made Member Of Ill. Commission

Edward H. Wright Appointed by Gov. Small. Salary Is $7,000 Per Year.

CHICAGO, Ill., Nov. 28.—(By A. N. P.)—Edward H. Wright, Republican committeeman of Chicago's famous Second ward, was appointed to the highest salaried position occupied by any Negro in the country by Gov. Len Small, Monday. Mr. Wright was made a member of the Illinois Commerce Commission. The position carries with it a salary of $7,000.

It is believed that Mr. Wright's appointment is one of the first big steps taken by the governor in the gubernatorial fight which faces him next year. Wright, it is believed, will prove a puzzle to the opponents of the governor among white voters and politicians, and will bring to the support of Small, the Negro electorate of Chicago. His appointment, it is felt, is not going to find favor with certain strong influences, led by the Chicago Tribune, which have sought to calumnify Small and produce gubernatorial timber that would insure Small's defeat.

COLORED RAILWAY MAIL CLERK MADE ASSISTANT CHIEF CLERK BY DEPARTMENTAL CHIEFTAIN

(By the Associated Negro Press.)

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VERY LATEST NEWS

WRIGHT APPOINTED TO COMMERCE COMMISSION

Edward H. Wright, one of the leading attorneys of Chicago, has been appointed by Governor Len Small as a member of the Illinois Commerce Commission. He will fill the position left vacant by Alexander Johnson (white), promoted to superintendent of insurance. Mr. Wright is the Republican leader of the Second ward and was assistant corporation counsel to Samuel Ettelson and later special attorney for the city in traction matters. He was a member of the Republican central committee. He has held the highest offices given to the Race in this county and is recognized as one of the most influential politicians in the state.

CHICAGO ILL. NEWS
NOVEMBER 3, 1923

Color and Citizenship.

Chicago's colored population is large. It requires wise and constructive leadership in public affairs. In politics it cannot be segregated from the whites by the latter's discriminatory action without becoming a vehicle for the uses of designing men who wish to exploit the community. In 1915, and again in 1919, Chicago saw its contest for the mayoralty decided by the vote of its colored citizens. Promises had been made to the race which led its representatives to vote unitedly, hoping thus to obtain a greater part in public affairs than they had been accorded previously. Such promises by untrustworthy men can be successfully and properly met by Chicago's citizenship only through acceptance of the principle that a colored man who is worthy is entitled to hold public office.

The republican party of Cook county, through its duly accredited organization, has placed in nomination for judge of the Superior court Edward H. Morris, one of the admittedly able lawyers of Chicago. Mr. Morris has resided in this city many years and long has occupied a prominent position at the bar. He is a man of education. He served the state with distinction as a member of the late constitutional convention. In all respects he is fitted for a position on the bench. This question now arises: Shall the high standing and professional ability of Mr. Morris be recognized by the voters of Cook county, or shall his superior qualities count for nothing because of his color?

The Daily News holds that the people of Chicago are in duty bound to cooperate with their colored fellow citizens in obtaining for worthy representatives of that race public recognition when such recognition has been earned by merit. To deny them representation in public office when they present to the voters a man who has shown his fitness for that office would be to throw them back upon designing politicians who would use them for their own unscrupulous purposes.

These earnest, striving Americans who are the white men's equal before the law must be given justice if the city is to receive from them full co-operation in the interests of sound government. Their votes are many and therefore powerful for good or evil

Political—1923

Office Holding

Illinois.

CITY COUNCIL FIGHT BITTER IN CHICAGO

1-6-23

Afro-American

Present Incumbent Accused of Receiving $25,000 From Police-Protected Cabaret

Baltimore, Md.

FORMER OWNER SQUEALS

Says Alderman Got Police To Let Place Stay Open All Night Long

Chicago, Ill., Jan. 3.—The race for City Council is the bitterest ever waged between two colored aspirants in the city-s history. Mud slinging has gone so far, it is reported that the voters may be aroused to unusual action.

Alderman Louis B. Anderson, who is a candidate to succeed himself, is being opposed by Virgil Williams Urged by his friends to make a statement, Mr. Williams gave the following to *The Whip* last week.

MY PARTNER IN CABARET

In March 1918, I made an attempt to open and operate the cabaret later known as the Royal Gardens. It had ben operated under white management as "The Monarch," The American Dance Hall and Saloon," and under other names. Two policemen were killed there, and the place was finally closed by the police.

Upon application to the owner of the building, I was informed that it could not be opened for cabaret purposes. Finally I succeeded in interesting Alderman Anderson to the extent that he had the police ban removed. For this service he was given a one-third partnership in the place. My other partner was William Bottoms. Bottoms paid $1,800 in cash for his one-third interest. Anderson's interest did not cost him one cent in cash. He also arranged to have the Royal Gardens allowed to run all night without police interference.

MADE HUGE PROFITS

During three years that the Royal Gardens was operated under this arragnement, Alderman Anderson received over $25,000 as his share of the profits. Bottoms, after having realized a handsome profit on his investment, sold out his share. Anderson then insisted that his interest be raised from 33 1-3 to 40 per cent. I was forced to concede to his demands, because, although he had invested no money in the cabaret, his withdrawal from the partnership would probably mean its closing by the police.

Finally in 1921, after there had come a slump in business, Anderson sold his interest to Mrs. Florence Majors, who had acquired title to the property. He thus ealized in addition to the $25,000 he had received, the price of a 40 per cent share of the business, without investing a single cent.

I objected to partnership with Mrs. Majors and turned the entire business over to her. Thus ended my relations with Louis B. Anderson, and they have not been resumed in any manner since.

Looms Victor

T. Arnold Hill.

Chicago Whip

2-24-23

HILL LOOMS AS WINNER; 'LOUIS' SCENTS DEFEAT

Chicago Dec.

By Walter Irwin

"It seems as if I am done," said Louis B. Anderson to his henchman, Edward H. Wright. "Yes, it looks like the handwriting on the wall," was Wright's solemn rejoinder. This fellow Hill has too clean a record and is too smart a man to be denied. We are done for. Anderson, famous underworld Alderman of the Second ward, thus concedes his defeat and T. Arnold Hill, the people's champion is coming into his own. Hill has received over seven thousand pledge cards and every day in every way is getting stronger. He is the favorite with the betters and some are laying odds of three to one that he wins the election. His record is the great drawing card.

Hill's Record

His record for honesty, sobriety and uprightness, the fact that he has so ably served his people, the knowledge that he has employed over fifty thousand people, the acts of good Samaritanship that he has performed cannot be forgotten and he is the people's choice and champion. Hill has stated that everybody from the gambler to the exalted bishop from the scarlet girl to Virgin Mary will all be given a square deal by him. He is the friend of the people.

Seek to Crucify Him

Like the Jews crucified Christ, so have the Uncle Toms and "white folks" Negroes sought to crucify Hill. They said that the Tribune was back of him (and what black man would the Tribune support, absurd) they said his great grandfather stole a horse (Hill said he didn't know his great grandfather) they said that he was a democrat and he is a dyed in wool republican. They say that his wife does not live in Chicago and with tears running down his cheeks Hill replies that he had to send her to a warmer climate in order to save her life. They have sought in every conceivable manner to crucify this young man but yet he lives and lives to redeem the ward and win back respect for his people. Hill is supported by all classes but the mothers are making the great appeal for in him they recognize a saviour and a beacon. Hill is winning everywhere and nothing can stay his victory. He invites all to meet him at the polls on election day, February 27.

'LOUIS' TO DIE FOR STAB HE GAVE MAYOR

Chicago Whip

Chicago Dec.

Gamblers Join Ministers, Mothers to Oust Anderson

2-24-23

That Ald. Louis B. Anderson will meet the same political death he helped to mete out to Mayor Thompson is the opinion being heard on all sides. According to those "in the know," if Alderman Anderson and others whom the mayor placed in positions of confidence, had kept his promises to the people, the mayor would not have been forced to withdraw from the race. It is claimed that Anderson and his "comrades in crime" both figuratively and literally stabbed the mayor in the back, and are now about to suffer the consequences of their action.

Gamblers Spro About Syndicate

The gamblers state that a syndicate has taxed them forty per cent of their profits and that Anderson was either a party thereto or was afraid to attack the syndicate. They further assert that white men have been allowed to come into the district and get control of affairs and that the Alderman has shut his eyes to the situation. The Million Dollar Games conducted in the Avenue Theater building and 3105 State street are operated by white men and colored can only be employed as menials. The gamblers hold Mr. Anderson responsible.

Ministers and Mothers

Because of the houses of prostitution operated near the homes and churches and insults flung at the whole ward because of these conditions the mothers and ministers are bitter in the denouncement of Alderman Anderson. It has been stated that white people operate most of the dens in the second ward and that the poor colored people have held responsible by the Chicago Tribune and other unfriendly organizations. Since so many of these places have been closed by outside influence it is charged that Anderson has not performed his duty to his people and to the Mayor. The mothers and ministers avow that Anderson must be deposed and decapitated because of his breach of faith.

Scoff at Record

Because of the dirty alleys and filthy streets, the high rents and poor school facilities the colored people of the second ward seem unwilling to listen to stories of Mr. Anderson's record. Some say that he has been successful in getting the streets paved where he owned property and that his fellowmen had been taxed to pay for them. They say that Anderson has been in public office for twenty-three years and the high spot in his record is the outstanding fact that he has been a "white folks Negro." On February 27th the voters avow that they will defeat Anderson and put T. Arnold Hill in his place.

Silent on Bombing

Anderson was silent on the bombing of fifty-nine homes of the colored people. He did nothing during the race riots, he went to California during the period of suffering and starvation while T. Arnold Hill administered to the needs of his people. "Defeat Anderson" is the slogan of all classes and all elements have joined together to make the Second Ward first.

Fighting "Bob"

Chicago Whip

Ald. Jackson.

2-24-23

ALD. JACKSON HAS RECORD OF ACHIEVEMENT

Chicago Dec.

Alderman R. R. Jackson, candidate for Alderman from the new Third Ward is the people's choice for Alderman of the new Third Ward and runs a record of public service in the city council for the past five years, as Alderman of the Second Ward.

Has Done Things That Count

Among the many things which Alderman Jackson has done while in the city council are:

Secured bathing beaches from 26th to 47th street under the new Illinois Central electrification ordinance.

Had Forest Avenue changed to Giles avenue in honor of Lieut. Giles of the Eighth Regiment.

Provided "street Leaches" in the summer for the children of the Second Ward.

Secured additional playground space for Wendell Phillips High School, on which work is now going on.

Engineered the passing of provision which will give Doolittle school, 35th

street, additional ground for the erection of new building.

Secured additional playground space and provided for the building of a large gymnasium for Douglas school, 32nd and Forest avenue.

Was instrumental in the city council in getting board of moving picture censors to see that all names which slur the race are not exhibited in titles or subtitles of moving pictures which are exhibited in Chicago.

Sponsored a resolution which passed city council in which the city of Chicago asked President and Congress to support the Dyer Anti-lynching bill and condemned lynching in the United States.

Fathered an ordinance which was passed prohibiting the Ku Klux Klan from appearing in public in their hoods and masks.

Secured Positions for Many

Formerly a Post Office employee for 21 years he has during his term of office as Alderman secured positions for many in the Post Office as well as numerous departments of the city and county government.

Prominent in Fraternal and Civic Affairs

Alderman Jackson belongs to the following organizations:

Prince Hall Lodge No. 52, F. & A. Masons; Pythias Lodge, No. 2, Knights of Pythias; John C. Buckner Lodge No. 9606, G. U. O. O. F.; North Star Lodge No. 1, U. B. F.; Great Lakes Lodge No. 43, I. B. P. O., of Elks of the World; Victory Lodge No. 1, I. B. P. Order of Moose; Eureka Chapter No. 3, R. A. Masons; St. George Commandery No. 4, Knights Templars; Arabic Temple No. 44, Mystic Shrine; Illinois Co. No. 4, Uniform Rank, K. of P.; Grand Lodge, K. of P., Illinois; Supreme Lodge, K. of P., N. A. S. A., E. A. A. A. & A.; Menelik Temple No. 1, D. O. K. O.; John R. Tanner, Camp No. 11, Spanish War Veterans; Musicians Union, Local 208; Chicago Post Office Clerks' Association; Appomattox

CHICAGO RE-ELECTS ITS TWO ALDERMEN

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.
3-1-23

Chicago, Ill., March 1.—Louis B. Thompson, Second Ward, Mayor Thompson's floor leader in the City Council, and Maj. Robert R. Jackson, Third Ward, were re-elected in the aldermanic election Tuesday.

RECESS APPOINTMENTS

A GOOD DEAL OF CREDIT has been given to the administration for the appointment of Walter Cohen to a $5,000 federal job at New Orleans. We do not question the sincerity of the administration in making this appointment; on the contrary we give it credit for having been actuated by an honest desire to have the office in question filled by the person thus appointed. Still it is an unfortunate fact that one of the principal reasons given for opposition to the confirmation is the impression which the administration allowed to be created upon the public mind that no Colored persons would be appointed to federal offices in the South.

THEN AGAIN this was a recess appointment. If there had not been a special session prior to the beginning of the regular session Mr. Cohen would have retained possession of the office until the end of the present session, the fourth of March next, unless he had been rejected in the meantime. But a special session having been called his name, with others, was submitted, and since he was neither confirmed nor rejected when that session terminated, his tenure, with others similarly situated, automatically terminated.

HIS RENOMINATION while Congress is in session leaves him out of the office pending action on his confirmation, which may or may not continue to the fourth of March. If through the antiquated custom of senatorial courtesy the Senate should fail to reach a vote on such a nomination, the sincerity of the President could thus be tested, for he could then give another recess appointment.

UNDER THE EXISTING rules, customs and practices such as above described can take place, which would not have the slightest bearing upon the fitness or qualifications of the person or persons to whom objections may thus be made. The time must soon come when filibustering and senatorial courtesy must cease to be recognized as mediums through which the will of a majority and the appointing power can be defeated.

CHICAGO LAWYER APPOINTED ASSISTANT STATE'S ATTORNEY

Chicago Defender
4-28-23

State's Attorney Robert E. Crowe made the announcement Monday that he had added to his staff as assistant state's attorney William E. King, prominent Chicago lawyer. Mr. King recently resigned his office as assistant corporation counsel of the city of Chicago, an appointment made by Former Mayor William Hale Thompson in 1911.

Wm. E. King

He entered immediately upon his duties.

Attorney King while in the service of the city figured in many important cases. He is a graduate of Philander Smith college of Little Rock, Ark., and of the John Marshall Law school of Chicago. He has been a resident of this city 10 years and lives at 3889 Vernon Ave.

OUR ALDERMEN

Alderman Louis B. Anderson has been re-elected to succeed himself as alderman of the Second Ward of Chicago. While he was not our choice and we do not feel that he is the right man we hope and trust that he will be inspired with new ideals and a firmer courage to serve his people. We trust that his vision will be broadened and that he will consecrate himself to the general good of his people.

3-3-23

We will co-operate in every way with Alderman Anderson in redeeming the Ward and making it a decent place to live in. We congratulate Alderman Anderson on his victory and our hopes must be pinned on him.

Chicago Whip

Alderman Robert R. Jackson also won a splendid victory in the Third Ward and we feel sure that he will preserve the faith and will do his best toward aiding his people. We congratulate our aldermen and the eyes of the black people are turned upon them and their hearts are beating with anxiety.

ALD. ANDERSON SWEEPS THRU TO VICTORY.

Chicago Whip

Jackson Wins as Whites Try Appeal to Race Prejudice

3-3-23

Ald. Anderson

Bolstered with a preponderance of money and organization, Ald. Louis B. Anderson smashed his way through to re-election at the primaries Tuesday.

According to latest returns he received a majority of 1037 votes. T. Arnold Hill, who made the stiffest fight the City Hall machine has yet encountered, ran second with 2,572 votes. A. L. Williams, who bears the reputation of being a perpetual candidate, sprang a surprise by running third with 1,293 votes.

The remaining candidates, including Atty C. F. Stradford, Virgil Williams, W. G. (Habeas Corpus) Anderson, Dr. Schultz and Heath, all ran under 500 votes each.

Many Surprises

One of the most surprising elements of the voting was the poor showing made by Stradford and Virgil Williams. Neither was picked to win or even run second, but it was estimated that Virgil would receive considerable support from deserters from Louis Anderson's camp. Williams based his fight on enmity to Anderson. Stradford received the support of the remnants of a Brundage-Deneen organization of several years ago. He also received the silent support of the Democratic organization in the Second Ward. It was thought he would poll at least 2000 votes.

Hill's Showing

T. Arnold Hill, director of the Chicago branch of the Urban League, based his fight on a sqaure deal platform. He attacked Ald. Anderson on the extent to which the Second Ward had been allowed to become a reproach to the city under his administration.

The results indicate that the voters, although dissatisfied with the present state of affairs, preferred to re-elect Anderson rather than elect a man they feared was a reformer. A last minute rush staged by Ald. Anderson with a huge meeting Sunday at the Wendell-Phillips High School, turned the tide which seemed to be flowing against him.

Hill's showing of 2,500 votes would have made him a runner-up to Anderson if Virgil Williams and Stradford had run true to form.

Jackson Wins In 3rd

Ald. Robert R. Jackson received practically the same majority in the Third Ward that Ald. Anderson received in the Second. Ald. Jackson's campaign at the last minute revolved on the race issue in the Third Ward. The ward is divided practically half and half between the two races. On Tuesday white precinct workers began distributing marked ballots to white voters, indicating the race of the candidates. This apparent effort on the part of white politicians to elect a man purely on racial consideration focussed all the colored strength behind Ald. Jackson, the strongest colored candidate. Atty. G. C. Adams made a good showing with 655 votes.

Political—1923
Office Holding

Louisiana

CONFIRMATION OF NEGRO IS REFUSED

Montgomery Advertiser

Senate Rejects Nomination of Walter L. Cohen at New Orleans

3-2-23

(Associated Press)

WASHINGTON, Mch. 1.—The contested nomination of Walter L. Cohen, negro republican leader of Louisiana, to be customs comptroller at New Orleans was finally defeated tonight by the senate, which rejected the president's nomination.

The vote on the confirmation of Cohen was 27 to 35, it was reported, with a few republicans joining the bulk of the democrats in defeating the nomination.

Senators Ransdell and Broussard, Louisiana democrats, led the fight against Cohen, who for years has been republican state chairman of Louisiana and a prominent figure among Southern delegates at republican national conventions. It is understood that he was declared "personally objectionable" to Senator Ransdell.

Cohen's nomination was presented during the special session of congress last November, but failed by lapse at the end of the session and his name was presented again by President Harding.

SENATOR BORAH EXPLAINS VOTE AGAINST COHEN

Believes In Enforcing Senatorial Courtesy Rule or Abrogating It Entirely

BURSUM NON-COMMITTAL

Afro-American Baltimore Md.

New Mexico Senator Wants To Know How Public Got Results of Vote

4-6-23

Ten Senators all Republicans voted against confirmation of Walter Cohen. The vote was 35 to 27. Had these Senators voted with the party. Cohen would have been confirmed 37 to 25.

Washington, D. C., April 3.—Asked yesterday by the AFRO-AMERICAN if he were willing to state why he voted against the confirmation of Walter Cohen, named by President Harding for Collector of the Port at New Orleans, Senator Wm. E. Borah (Rep., Idaho) said:

"It is true that I voted against the confirmation of Mr. Cohen, and I am perfectly willing to state my reasons as I stated them at the time upon the floor of the Senate.

"As you know, there has been a rule in the Senate for many, many years that upon the statemnet of a Senator, or Senators, from the State in which the appointment is made that the appointment is personally offensive to the Senator, or Senators, such appointment has been almost invariably rejected.

PERSONALLY OFFENSIVE

"When this matter came up in regard to Mr. Cohen the Senators from Louisiana both stated to the Senate that he was personal offensive and when asked if that was on ground of his color, they stated that it was not upon that ground: that is to say, that regardless of the question of color, he would be personally offensive.

"After some discussion of the matter, I stated that I thought this rule a very bad rule and that it ought to be abrogated, that I did not think any man ought to be deprived of an office merely because he might be personally offensive to some Senator, that the matter should turn upon the merits or demerits, of the man rather than his personal relations with some individual.

"But since a rule was here and since it had been universally applied since I had been in the Senate I was unwilling to deny this rule to the Senators from Louisiana. I stated however, that if the Senate would abrogate this rule,—as I felt it ought to—and end it once and for all, that I stood ready to vote for Mr. Cohen.

RESOLUTION INTRODUCED

"This suggestion upon my part seemed to meet with very general approval at first. Those of us who felt that way about it finally introduced a resolution abrogating the rule. But the matter went over that day and when we met again the Senate seemed apparently unwilling to change the rule. I then stated that if the rule was to stand I couldn't reconcile myself to the idea of applying it to one Senator, or to one section of the country, and not to the other. I therefore voted against the confirmation of Mr. Cohen.

"Now, I have stated the matter just about as nearly as I can remember as it occurred in the Executive session. In view of the fact that it seems to have been put out as to what took place in the Executive session, I have felt free in stating fully what I said. I repeat here that I think the rule an unwise one. I stood ready, and I stand ready now, to abrogate it. But I do not feel that I shall ever apply it spasmodically, or sectionally, or because of political exigency."

BURSUM NON-COMMITTAL

Senator Holm O. Bursum (Rep., N. Mex.) when asked why he voted against Mr. Cohen's confirmation, wanted to know how the information became public. He said: "Under the rules of the Senate I am not at liberty to disclose the proceedings had in executive session. May I inquire the source of your information?

"I may, however, without violating any rule, say to you that whatever action was taken, so far as I am concerned, would not have been any different under similar circumstances had the appointment under consideration been that of any person other than Mr. Cohen."

MISSOURI SENATOR IN EUROPE

Senator Selden Spencer (Rep., Mo.) who voted against Cohen, is in Europe and could not be reached Neither could Senator Lenroot (Rep., Wis.) who is in Hawaii.

Senator Chas. McNary (Rep., Ore.) told the AFRO he worked for the Dyer Bill and would not use his vote against the welfare of colored people. He did not say, however, why he voted against the confirmation of Mr. Cohen.

WALTER COHEN AGAIN PORT OFFICIAL AND MAKING FINE RECORD

Took Office as Comptroller of Customs, Port of New Orleans, on May 28.

(Special Correspondence)

New Orleaans, La.—For a second time Walter L. Cohen fills the position of Comptroller of Customs at the Port of New Orleans under commission of President Harding pending confirmation by the Senate. He went in this second time on Monday, May 28, and is conducting the office without giving cause for offense to anybody.

Afro-American 6/16/23

He is intelligent, and the experienece he acquirel as Registrar of the Land Office under the McKinley, Roosevelt and Taft administrations, when most of the business of the office was done with white people of different dispositions and temperaments, fits him well to deal with the officials and the public who may have business with the Comptroller of Customs office over which he presides. So smoothly has everything been conducted up to date that the cry that his occupancy of the office would give offenese seems extremely ridiculous and baseless

Mr. Cohen has his suite of offices on the second floor of the Custom House Building, overlooking Canal street, his private office being the first of the suite to the left as one goes cp the grand marble stoirway to the second floor. The clerical force of his bureau formerly in offices in th rotunda has been moved over to offices adjoining his. There is no evidence that any of the force is displeased over the fact that it has as their head one that the Senate rejected on frivolous grounds. On the contrary, there is evidence that every body in the office is satisfied.

But Mr. Cohen is not a roughneck nor a presumptious novice in public office. Naturally enough he expects loyalty and efficiency from his force and could hardly put up with less and expect a harmonious and successful administration of the office.

While he was Registrar of the Land Office, Mr. Cohen many times sat as judge in controversies in contested homestead entries where claims and counter claims by attorneys on both sides had to be ruled upon in a judicial way, and in which the claiments were white on both sides. Mr. Cohen's decisions, which were subject to appeal before the Commissioner of the General Land Office, were reversed in few instances, a proof of how carefully he passed upon the evidence submitted and of his able discernment and attention to duties of his office. The attorneys of record in the scores of cases whichc came before him for trial were usually highly educated lawyers and gentlemen of standing and nobody ever heard of complaints made against either Mr. Cohen's behavior or his qalications, even when appeal was taken from his decisions.

In a word Mr. Cohen is as competent to run the offices of Controller of Customs and prove as efficient as any man that the President could have selected from the list he had before him for consideration for the New Orleans post, and looked at from the standpoint or eperience as a government official, he may be found to be the most available of the lot of seekers for the job.

HARDING AGAIN NAMES COHEN TO FILL JOB

RECESS APPOINTMENT GIVEN G. O. P. LEADER REJECTED BY SENATE.

Washington, May 16.—Walter L. Cohen, New Orleans, Negro republican leader, has been given a recess appointment by President Harding as comptroller of customs for the New Orleans District. Cohen was naminated for the same office during the recent session of Congress but failed of confirmation by the Senate.

The Birmingham Reporter 5-19-23

The action of the President in reappointing Cohen was announced today at the White House, where officials expressed the belief that the appointment was entirely proper, although the opinion of the Senate as set forth on previous occasions has been that a person whose nomination has been rejected by the Senate, cannot be given a recess appointment.

Cohen several months ago called at the White House and had a conference with the President, but at that time denied he was to be given any federal office. He has been prominent in republican politics in Louisiana for several years, at one time serving as state chairman.

Broussard Attacks Harding.

Senator Broussard made the following statement when his attention was called to the recess appointment:

"Once Cohen's nomination for this office failed of confirmation by the Senate and he was given a recess appointment. To guard against a repetition of such a maneuver when the President again sent his nomination to the Senate, the committee before which it was pending, was induced to take final action upon it. The result was Cohen's rejection. It was thought by every one concerned that after the Senate had rejected Cohen, the President would consider the matter closed and not persist in forcing him upon our people.

Special To The News.

New Orleans, La., May 26.—Federal authorities were called upon today to make rigid investigation into the writing of anonymous and threatening letters to Walter S. Cohen, Negro, recently named comptroller of customs for the Louisiana port, as a recess appointment by President Harding. Not only were the threatening letters sent to Mr. Cohen, but Emile Kuntz, republican collector of customs, and others of the officials about the offices here were warned that should Cohen take the position, they too would be dealt violence.

The letters, which have been turned over to the post-office inspectors, threatened death for Collector Kuntz, in event the nomination of Cohen is confirmed by the senate, while others declared Cohen would be killed should he be confirmed.

Signed "K. K. K.," and "White Supremacy."

Several of the letters were signed "K. K. K." while others which were sent to Collector Kuntz protested to the appointment of white women in the same office with Negroes and was signed "White Supremacy."

Inexcusable Affront to the South

Senator Ransdell of Louisiana declares the recess appointment of the negro Walter C. Cohen to be comptroller of customs for the New Orleans district, after two rejections by the senate, constitutes a slap in the face for that august body.

Perhaps it does. That is a phase of the matter of little importance, however. The senate frequently slaps the president in the face by refusing to confirm his appointees. This repeated appointment of the president's colored friend may be just a slap back at the senate for rejecting him on the other two occasions, or for rejecting Mr. McNary or some other political favorite of the chief executive.

But the executive disregard for the wishes of the senate in the matter is of inconsequential interest compared to the president's disregard of the sentiment of the South relative to negro office holders, as reflected in this appointment.

The president had before him not only the protest of the senate, but the protest of the South. When the selection of Cohen was announced on previous occasions, opposition was voiced from one end of the South to the other. The president was made aware of the repugnance to the people of the South of negroes in official positions giving them supervision over white employes, some of them possibly white women.

In the face of these protests, Mr. Harding's action in forcing Cohen into the comptrollership at New Orleans, is a gratuitous insult to the South. It tramples the principle of white supremacy, upon which the peace and safety of the South rests, and offends every Southerner with any intelligent conception of the race question in this section.

Such ill-advised actions as this by the negro's friends in the North injure rather than advance the cause of the negro in the South. It encourages racial feeling, and disturbs the harmonious relations that normally exist between the white and black races. It tends to encourage negroes to aspire to something that every drop of Anglo-Saxon blood in Southern veins cries out against, and will resist—social equality of the races.

The president's revival of carpetbagism by appointing a resident of Marion, Ohio, to be postmaster in a Virginia town a few days ago was offense enough to the South, without reverting to the worst practices of reconstruction days and putting negroes into authority over Southern white people.

If the president has any regard whatever for the deepest feeling of the great Anglo-Saxon masses of the South, he will defer to the judgment of the senate and recall the appointment of the negro comptroller of customs at the South's second largest port.

W. L. COHEN IS RE-APPOINTED CUSTOMS COL.

Had Failed To Be Confirmed By Senate During Recent Session. Southern Democratic Senators Peeved At President's Action.

WASHINGTON, May 16—Walter C. Cohen, New Orleans, Negro Republican leader, has been given a recess appointment by President Harding as Comptroller of Customs for the New Orleans district. Cohen was nominated for the same office during the recent session of Congress but failed of confirmation by the Senate.

The action of the President in reappointing Cohen was announced at the White House, where officials expressed the belief that the appointment was entirely proper, although th opinion of the Senate as set forth on previous occasions has been that a person whose nomination has been rejected by the Senate can not be given a recess appointment.

Cohen has been prominent in Republican politics in Louisiana for several years.

The re-naming by President Harding for the third time of Walter L. Cohen has been prominent in Re- Customs at New Orleans, is termed a slap in the face of the Senate by Senator Ransdell, Democrat of Louisiana. "Cohen's appointment was rejected at the last session of the Senate," Senator Ransdell said, "and I am confident it will again reject him when it convenes. The renaming of Cohen after he twice had been rejected is against precedent."

HARDING PLACES NEGRO IN POWER AT ORLEANS

"Slap in the Face," Say Louisiana Senators.

SENATE REJECTED COHEN

"No Other President Has Ever Gone to Such Extremes," Says Ransdell, When Negro Gets Recess Appointment to Control Port.

NEW ORLEANS, May 16.—The renaming by President Harding for the third time of Walter L. Cohen, negro, to be comptroller of customs at New Orleans, is termed a slap in the face of the Senate by Senator Ransdell, Democrat, Louisiana.

"Cohen's appointment was rejected at the last session of the Senate," Senator Ransdell said, "and I am confident it will again reject him when it convenes. The renaming of Cohen after he twice had been rejected is against precedent. The law states that appointments are made by the president with the consent and approval of the Senate."

WASHINGTON, May 16.—Walter L. Cohen, New Orleans negro, Republican leader, has been given a recess appointment by President Harding as comptroller of customs for the New Orleans district. Cohen was nominated for the same office during the recent session of Congress but failed of confirmation by the Senate.

Senator Broussard made the following statement when his attention was called to the recess appointment:

"Once Cohen's nomination for this office failed of confirmation by the Senate and he was given a recess appointment. To guard against a repitition of such maneuver when the president again sent his nomination to the Senate, the committee before which it was pending was induced to take immediate action upon it. The result was Cohen's rejection. It was thought by everyone concerned that after the Senate had rejected Cohen, the president would consider the matter closed and not persist in forcing him upon our people. I have not withdrawn my objection to Cohen and I feel warranted in stating that Senator Ransdell has not. So far as precedent for the present situation is concerned, I am advised that never before has a president gone to such extremes. Once before where a nomination was rejected because of the opposition of the senators from the state where the nominee was to hold office, as in the Cohen case, a president gave the rejected nominee a recess appointment. But in that case one of the senators who had objected to confirmation had died and his successor was not opposed to the appointment. No such situation prevails in this matter."

The action of the president in reappointing Cohen was announced today at the White House, where officials expressed the belief that the appointment was entirely proper, although the opinion of the Senate as set forth on previous occasions has been that a person whose nomination has been rejected by the Senate can not be given a recess appointment.

COHEN APPOINTMENT PLAYED BY HARRISON

Harding Ungracious In Imposing "Calamity," Charge.

WASHINGTON, May 17.—In nominating Walter S. Cohen, negro politician, to be collector of the port of New Orleans, Senator Pat Harrison says President Harding made a bid for negro delegates. The Mississippi Senator's statement follows:

"The recess nomination of Cohen, following the rejection of his nomination by the Senate is an affront to the Senate. It is without precedent. It clearly shows the extent to which the president is driven in his candidacy for renomination. The president knows that the colored vote is much disgusted with his administration, as is the country generally. This is a bid for colored delegates in the coming convention.

"This is the most ungracious act of the present administration. Louisiana was the only state, and New Orleans the only city of the south where there was some sentiment for his ship subsidy proposal and his outrageous tariff legislation. Why, in view of the circumstances, he should want to inflict this calamity upon them I cannot see."

HARDING APPOINTS NEGRO

Overcomes Senate's Objection to Candidate for Comptroller in N. O.

[By The Associated Press.]

Washington, D. C., May 16.—Walter C. Cohen, New Orleans negro republican leader, has received a recess appointment from President Harding as comptroller of customs for the New Orleans district. Cohen was nominated for the same office during the recent session of congress, but failed of confirmation by the senate.

Political—1923
Office Holding.

HARDING SENDS COLORED COMMISSIONER TO THE VIRGIN ISLANDS

Hon. Philip Brown of Labor Department Will Sail for Virgin Islands to Conduct Inquiry Into Conditions—Mr. Brown Will Report Direct to the President on Conditions Existing Now

A distinguished visitor to the city yesterday was Hon. Phil Brown, Commissioner of Conciliation, attached to the Department of Labor, Washington. Mr. Brown is a Negro whose counsels are very much sought after by the Federal Government in connection with matters pertaining to industry where Negro labor is used. He has made exhaustive study of the conditions under which the members of the race work in various parts of the Union and will shortly be leaving the United States on a very important mission which should be of vital concern to colored people.

As "Negro Times" readers are aware, the Virgin Islands came into the possession of the United States of America by purchase from Denmark. Although several persons hailed the purchase as the beginning of a new era for the people who inhabit these little islands in the West Indies there were others who know the kind of treatment the colored man was likely to receive from the American white man, especially if he happened to be from the Southern States. The fears of the skeptics seem to have been realized, for there are persistent reports that the erstwhile contented islanders are meeting things pretty roughly at the hands of the present administration, which functions through the channels of the United State Navy Department.

The people are, to a great extent, helpless, and it is said are eking out an existence on the miserable average pittance of fifteen cents a day. Latest advices report them to be in a deplorable condition. There is, however, one native that has the interest of his little island home at heart, and he is Mr. D. Hamilton Jackson. He has recently returned from Denmark—the country to which the islands formerly owed allegiance—and so grieved is he at the plight of his fellow countrymen that after considerable difficulty and almost insurmountable opposition he succeeded in securing an audience with President Harding on the subject. According to what the "Negro Times" man gathered, Mr. Harding was much concerned over the entire affair and promised that he would give it his most serious attention. The result is that he has selected Mr. Phil Brown to proceed to the islands and give him first-hand information as well as to suggest remedial measures for the people's betterment. Mr. Brown is scheduled to leave the United States on this important mission on or about the first of February.

It is understood that the islanders are in no very gentle frame of mind since the deportation of the presiding elder of the Methodist Church, who dared the authorities and spoke out in no mild manner on their sad state.

Mr. Brown, the "Negro Times" understands, was one of the principal advisers of the Federal Government when the proposal was launched to secure about a hundred thousand American Negroes to alleviate the labor shortage in Hawaii. He pointed out the Negroes would be unable to compete with the very cheap help and the result is that the project fell through.—The Negro Times, Jan. 19

WOMAN APPOINTED TO YORK BOARD OF EDUCATION

Chicago Defender
1-20-23

New York, N. Y., Jan. 19.—For the first time in the history of the city one of our kind has been appointed to a local board of the New York board of education. Mrs. Edda Aspinall of 17 West 137th street is the appointee. Dr. Roberts was at one time a member of the board, but this is the first instance where an appointment has been made to one of the several local bodies. Mrs. Aspinall is assigned to the 15th school district board and although her appointment is dated Jan. 1 and is for one year she sat for the first time with the other members last Monday. She will assist in the supervision of the schools within this district, some of them being P. S. Nos. 119, 68, 5 and 28. The appointment was made by Julius Miller, president of the borough of Manhattan.

Mrs. Aspinall is a native of Virginia and has been a resident of this city for the past 25 years. Although the mother of four children, she has always been interested in the school life of our children and is a member of the Parent's association and the Parent's association of P. S. No. 89. Largely through her efforts many welfare methods have been instituted at 89. She is a member of the United Civic league, which indorsed her to Comissioner Morton, who effected the appointment.

Former Collector Gets Job in Newly Formed District—May Be Olive Branch for Harlem Negroes.

Philadelphia Tribune
3/17/23

NEW YORK, March 9.—Before his departure for Florida, President Harding announced the appointment of Charles W. Anderson to be Collector of Internal Revenue for the 3d New York District. This district was recreated after being abolished several years ago.

Anderson is a leader of the Harlem Negro district, whose residents have recently been deserting the Republican party in large numbers, partly, according to the view of some of the leaders, because of the failure to give the district proper patronage considerations, and on account of the failure of the Dyer Bill. Anderson was formerly the Collector of Internal Revenue in the Second District. He has been active in Republican politics for many years.

The boundaries of the new third district over which he will preside at a salary of $6,000 a year, have not been defined. Following a conference yesterday at State headquarters, attended by Senator Wadsworth, County Chairman Koenig, and State Chairman George Morris, it was agreed that, if the advice of the local leaders is followed, Anderson's appointment will be made permanent as soon as the Senate reconvenes.

CHAS. W. ANDERSON SWORN INTO OFFICE AGAIN AS COLLECTOR

Takes Charge of the 3rd N. Y. District, Recently Authorized By Congress.

NOTABLES PRESENT

Diamond Studded Gold Badge Presented By Col. Hayward

New York Age
4/7/23

Charles W. Anderson, 156 West 132nd street, one of New York City's most prominent colored citizens, and a noted figure in Republican party circles, was sworn in on Monday morning, April 2, as Collector of Internal Revenue in charge of the Third District of the Internal Revenue Bureau, the establishment of which was authorized by Congress just before its final adjournment on March 4.

President Harding named Mr. Anderson as the first collector for this new district and scores of his friends and political associates, includng many distinguished citizens of both races, were presented in the offices of the Bureau, which occupy the eleventh floor of the Fisk building, at Broadway and 57th street, at 10.30 o'clock, Monday morning, when the oath of office was administered to Collector Anderson by James R. Van Voorhees, supervisor of Accounts and Collections of the Internal Revenue Bureau.

A mass of floral tributes from friends and various political organizations filled the private offices of Collector Anderson, and congratulatory telegrams and letters overflowed his desk.

Col. William Hayward, United States District Attorney, and Congressman F. H. LaGuardia made brief addresses, and Col. Hayward on behalf of a group of friends, presented Mr. Anderson with a gold collector's badge set with a large diamond. Collector Anderson responded, reviewing briefly the history of income taxation, and telling of his former service as Collector for the Manhattan District which office he filled from 1905 to 1917, being appointed first by President Roosevelt, and serving through former President Taft's Administration, with two years under President Wilson. The first income tax was collected during Mr. Anderson's previous term of office.

New York Age
4/7/23

No appointments are being made by Collector Anderson at present, the staff personnel being made up of employes transferred from other offices, most of them coming from the 2nd New York District, which formerly embraced the territory now made into the 3rd District. Collector Anderson's district is West of Fifth avenue and north of 57th street in Manhattan. Income taxes due June 15 will be payable in his oace.

Among those present to witness Collector Anderson's induction into office were Mrs. Charles W. Anderson, the Collector's wife; Col. Hayward, U. S. Attorney; Congressman F. H. LaGuardia, Frank M. Hugo, former Secretary of State; Judge Henry Goldfogle, president City Tax Commission; Charles Largy, Transfer Tax Appraiser; David B. Costuma, Republican leader, 19th A. D.; Marvin S. Revenburg, in charge State Department of Farms and Markets; Fred R. Moore, editor of The New York Age; Barron D. Wilkins, John W. Connors, James R. Van Voorhis, supervisor of Accounts and Collections; Mrs. Mary E. Lane, Mr. and Mrs. Sol Johnson; Arthur Murtha, Central Republican Club; Col. Arthur Little, commanding 369th Infantry, New York National Guard; Harry Andrews, secretary to Judge Koenig; Henry Dearborn, secretary to Police Commissioner Enright; Lieutenant Herbert E. Gee; Capt. Otto Steadman, Gilchrist Steward and Alderman G. W. Harris.

Telegrams and letters of congratulation were received from former President, Chief Justice William Howard Taft, who wrote that he was "delighted to know that you are where you ought to be"; Assistant Secretary of the Navy Theodore Roosevelt; Collector of Customs Philip Elting; William H. Edwards and Mark Eisner, former Collectors of Internal Revenue for Manhattan; Congressman Isaac Siegel; Wm. Loeb, who was secretary to President Roosevelt; Rabbi Stephen S. Wise; former U. S. Senator Wm. M. Calder; William H. Lewis of Boston, former Assistant U. S. Attorney; former Gov. Charles S. Whitman; Father Thomas O'Keefe; S. S. Koenig, president, Republican County Committee, Rev. J. Wesley Johnson and others.

COLLECTOR ANDERSON ASSUMES HIS DUTIES

N. Y. American
4-4-23

Charles W. Anderson, 156 W. 132d street, recently appointed by President Harding as Collector of Internal Revenue for the newly created district, will be inducted into office tomorrow morning at 10.30, at the new offices located at 157th street and Broadway, the Fisk Building.

The new district will include 59th street from Fifth avenue to the Hudson River and north on Fifth avenue to the Harlem River, taking in the upper west side of Manhattan.

Political — 1923

Office Holding

Ohio

Commission-Manager Governments in Dayton, O. Effect on Colored People

2-17-23

Commission-manager government in Dayton, Ohio, similar to the kind of municipal administration proposed in the new charter bill for Wilmington, has not only frowned upon all things political, but it gives no attention whatever to petty matters and those things which tend to create and foment racial prejudice.

Rather, the members of the commission, or council, along with the city manager, always have engaged in constructive and worth-while activities, and decidedly more has been accomplished that directly and indirectly benefits the members of the colored race, during the past nine years than in the fifty years previous, under the old mayor and council plan of government.

One of the very first acts of the city commission, under the new plan of government, was to change the name of Baxter street to Dunbar avenue, in honor of Paul Lawrence Dunbar, whose writings and poems made him in life an outstanding figure in the world of letters, and whose life was a creditable reflection upon the members of the colored race. Baxter street, in the olden days in Dayton, did not bear a very good name, but almost immediately after the change to Dunbar avenue the reputation of the street and neighborhood became decidedly more savory.

In Dayton, too, the new government added to the municipal force colored visiting nurses, policemen, detectives, sanitary officers, clerks and other employes. There are now nearly one hundred colored persons employed by the city of Dayton.

Dr. Lloyd H. Cox, one of the leading colored residents of Dayton, O., who for many years has been active in all movements tending to advance the members of his race and a distinct aid in making his city better, governmentally and otherwise, has written a strong letter of endorsement of the proposed new charter for Wilmington.

Dr. Cox had a definite part in bringing about the adoption of a similar charter for Dayton, and having lived under the system and being acquainted with results produced, is qualified to judge of the merits of the commission-manager plan. A part of his letter, made public for the information and possible guidance of colored people here, follows:

"I wish to state that I heartily endorse such a government because, all things being equal, a city can be run at less expense to the taxpayers; because the ordinary fellow can reach the proper official with any complaint or suggestion, without having to unwind a mile of red tape, and because the commission-manager plan is essentially a step forward in the efficient government of any city."

Dr. Cox, who is a graduate of Howard University, Washington, D. C., has a larger medical practice than any other colored physician in his home city. Besides, he conducts an up-to-date pharmacy, which is managed by his brother, LeRoy Cox, also a graduate of Howard University. He is at the head of the Colored Y. M. C. A. in Dayton.

T. W. FLEMMING TO RUN AGAIN FOR COUNCILMAN OF CLEVELAND, OHIO

Associated Negro Press.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, April 11.—Thomas W. Fleming, many times elected a member of the Cleveland city council, has again thrown his hat in the ring. Fleming has been successful in his legislative efforts and has a strong following. Not only has he got ten many improvements for his ward, but he has introduced many ordinances of general interest.

OHIO TO HONOR THE MEMORY OF COLONEL YOUNG

Assembly Passes Set of Resolutions Attesting to The Worth and Character of Splendid Race Soldier.

STATE TO BE REPRESENTED AT ARLINGTON CEREMONY

(The Associated Negro Press)

Columbus, Ohio.—Colonel Charles Young is to be honored by Ohio, his home state, when his remains are brought from Africa, to be interred forever, in Arlington, the final resting place of the nation's soldier dead.

Resolutions to this effect were unanimously passed by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Ohio legislature, being introduced in the respective bodies by Senator McCreary and Representative Harry E. Davis, the latter colored. The resolutions state:

"Whereas, Colonel Charles Young, a native of Ohio, and the only colored American to attain the rank of colonel in the regular army of the United States, was assigned to command the 9th Battalion Infantry, O. N. G., during that period, and through his energy, skill, and knowledge of military tactics, succeeded in bringing it up to a state of efficiency second to none in the army; and there after served with distinction and honor in the Philippines, on the Mexican border, and in the World War, and later died in the line of duty in Liberia; and

"Whereas, The State of Ohio owes a debt of gratitude to the patriotic sons of Ohio of African descent, who in all wars, waged by this government, have served with unswerving devotion and loyalty to the Flag and all for which it stands; therefore, be it

"Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the 85th General Assembly of the State of Ohio, That the adjutant general of Ohio be and hereby is authorized and directed to make and provide such arrangements and committees in accordance with 109 Ohio Laws, page 408, as shall properly represent the State of Ohio at the interment in Arlington, thereby showing to the memory of Colonel Charles Young the respect and honor due a citizen of this state who rendered eminent service.

"Be it further resolved, That a copy of these resolutions engrossed upon parchment, be forwarded to the widow of the said Colonel Young by the clerk of the Senate and that these resolutions be printed in the appendix of the journal."

Colored Lawyer Appointed U. S. Dist. Attorney In Ohio

Associated Negro Press.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, July 4.—A. Lee Beaty, well-known lawyer and former member of the legislature of Ohio, has been appointed assistant United States District attorney for this district. This is the first position of the nature ever held by a member of the race in this state. There is a probability that similar appointments wil be made in Columbus and Cleveland.

NAMED DISTRICT ATTORNEY

Cincinanti, July 5.—A. Lee Beaty, well-known lawyer and former member of the legislature of Ohio, has been appointed assistant United States District Attorney for this district. This is the first position of the nature ever held by a member of the race in this State.

BEATY IS APPOINTED U. S. DIST. ATTORNEY IN OHIO

Cincinnati, Ohio, July 13.—Announcement has been made of the appointment of Lee Beaty, prominent attorney here and former member of the Ohio state legislature, to the position of assistant United States district attorney for the southern district of Ohio.

According to reports this is the first position of its kind that a member of our race has been appointed to in the state. Attorney Beaty served with credit as a law maker, and his ability at the bar were recognized factors that gained for him the appointment.

Oklahoma.

Political — 1923.
Office Holding

OKLAHOMA NEGRO POSTMASTER WINS RACE RECOGNITION

Colored Rural Letter Carriers Admitted To Okla. Organization Without Prejudice.

Pacific News Bureau

BOLEY, Okla., Apr. 16—Geo. W. Perry and Henry O. Mariott, Postmaster and Rural carrier respectively of Boley, Okla.; the largest and most progressive Negro city in the United States, won a signal victory for the Negro rural carriers of Oklahoma by appearing as representatives of their city at the annual Postal Conference of Oklahoma Postmasters and postal employees recently held at Oklahoma City, and fighting for an equality ruling for the Negro carriers.

Admitted With Discrimination

According to the "Black Dispatch" the Negro rural carriers of Oklahoma have heretofore been permitted to join the Oklahoma Rural Letters Carriers Association, but were prohibited from voting or taking any part in the deliberations of that organization. Thru Messrs. Perry and Mariott a ruling was obtained from the officials of the organization which will make it possible for Colored carriers of the future to have membership in that organization on terms of equality with all the carriers.

Political — 1923

Office Holding.

West Virginia.

COLORED WOMAN NAMED ON EDUCATIONAL BOARD

The Mobile Press Mobile Ala

Charleston, W. Va. Aug. 29- Mrs. Irene Moats, of Clarksburg, a graduate of Ohio State University and a prominent colored teacher in this State, has been appointed by Governor E. F. Morgan to membership upon the State Educational Board. The Governor said this was his answer to an attempt made by the Democratic lower house in the Legislature to discontinue appropriations for Negro welfare work in West Virginia.

8/1/23

Race Woman Is Named on Board Of Education

The Pittsburgh Courier Pittsburgh, Pa.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Aug. 30. — Mrs. Irene Moats, of Clarksburg, a graduate of Ohio State University and a prominent colored teacher in this State, has been appointed by Governor E. F. Morgan to membership upon the State Educational Board. The Governor said this was his answer to an attempt made by the Democratic lower house in the Legislature to discontinue appropriations for Negro welfare work in West Virginia. 9-1-23

Political—1923
Office Holding.

Pennsylvania.

APPOINTED!

Pittsburgh Courier

9-1-23

Mrs. Alice Waring Holmes, Pittsburgh, Pa.,
Recently appointed as an assistant in the Tax Revision office of Allegheny County.

EXTRA

Appointed As Trustee By Governor

Pittsburgh Courier 7-28-23

(Special Wire to The Pittsburgh Courier)

By ROLLO WILSON

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., July 24.—Ernest T. Atwell, sociologist, invited by Governor Gifford Pinchot to serve on the Board of Trustees at the Eastern Penitentiary, accepted Tuesday and the appointment was made immediately.

Mr. Atwell is head of the Community Service here, a national welfare organization, growing from the War Camp Community Work.

This appointment marked Governor Pinchot's first recognition of the race.

ATWELL GETS POSITION

The Guardian

PHILADELPHIAN RIVALS ROSENWALD BUT CHOOSES FIELD OF SOCIAL WELFARE SERVICE WITH RACE PLAYGROUND—HAMRON OFFERS ASSISTANCE

Philadelphia, Aug. 10, 1923—Ernest T. Atwell, field director, bureau of Colored work, Community Service has been appointed to membership on the board of trustees of Eastern Penitentiary by Governor Pinchot.

Jim-Crow Playground in North?

Mr. Atwell ,as a Community Service Director, had secured the co-operation of the noted Harmon Foundation of New York in establishing a nation-wide system of playgrounds for Colored children.

Mr. Atwell ,as a Community Service prison board is the first recognition the Governor has given the Colored electorate since his election. The position carries with it great responsibility and influence. Other members of the board are Samuel S. Fels, multi-millionaire soap manufacture, philanthropist and student of sociology; Alfred W. Fyeisher, member of the real estate firm of Mastbaum Brothers & Fleischer ,the largest such concern in Philadelphia; Dr. Linn Bowman, morals instructor at the Penitentiary, and Dr. Herbert M. Goddard, member of the County Prison Board.

The Harmon Foundatoon offer to Community Service, through Mr. Atwell, is fraught with tremendous significance. It is similar to the Rosenwald idea which has planted schools. That is to say, the Foundation offers to help any of a certain class of Colored communities to buy playgrounds. Two conditions of the offer follow:

Conditions

First: In any town or city where there is an established community of Colored people numbering between 2000 and 10,000 and where this group of people feel the need of adequate recreation places and are willing to co-operate in the acquisition of the same, and to develop the land and maintain it as a permanent Foundtion will contribute up to 25 per cent of the purchase price of the land, the maximum of this offer being $1000.

Second: In any town or city where there is a community of Colored people between 2000 and 10,000 population, and in which community the need of a recreation place is great, but where, for some good reason, the time is not ripe for raising money for the purchase of such a place, the Harmon Foundation will buy the land and lease it to a local association for a period of five years with the option to buy at cost, plus interest at the rate of 4 per cent per annum. Under this plan the Foundation asks that 25 per cent of the cost of the land shall be raised locally.

ERNEST ATWELL APPOINTED TO PRISON BOARD

Recognition Given Negroes by Governor

Philadelphia Tribune

Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 1 (Associated Negro Press)—Simultaneously with the announcement that Ernest T. Atwell, field director, bureau of colored work, Community Service, had been appointed to membership on the board of trustees of Eastern penitentiary by Governor Pinchot, came the further information that Mr. Atwell, as a Community Service director, had secured the co-operation of the noted Harmon Foundation of New York in establishing a nationwide system of playgrounds for Negroes. 8-2-23

Mr. Atwell's appointment to the prison board is the first recognition the governor has given the Negro electorate since his election. The position carries with it great responsibility and influence. Other members of the board are Samuel S. Fels, multi-millionaire soap manufacturer philanthropist and student of sociology; Alfred W. Fleisher, member of the real estate firm of Mastbam Brothers & Fleisher, the largest such concern in Philadelphia; Dr. Linn Bowman, morals instructor at the penitentiary, and Dr. Herbert M. Goddard, member of the County prison board. Savannah, Ga.

The honor to the Community Service director is looked upon as a distinct advantage to the entire race. His appointment is the first of its kind with which a Negro has been favored. It is felt now that other states will not be backward in following the lead established by Pennsylvania. Thus Governor Pinchot's action has been tantamount to opening a new field to colored workers.

The Harmon Foundation offer to Community Service through Mr. Atwell, is fraught with tremendous significance. It is similar to the Rosenwald idea which has planted schools for Negroes in many parts of the South. That is to say, the Foundation offers to help any of a certain class of Negro communities to buy their playgrounds. Two conditions of the offer follow:

First: In any town or city where there is an established community of colored people numbering between 2,000 and 10,000 and where this group of people feel the need of adequate recreation places and are willing to cooperate in the acquisition of the same, and to develop the land and maintain it as a permanent recreation ground, the Harmon Foundation will contribute up to 25 per cent. of the purchase price of the land ,the maximum of this offer being $1,000.

Second: In any town or city where there is a community of colored people between 2,000 and 10,000 population, and in which community the need of a recreation place is great, but where, for some good reason, the time is not ripe for raising money for the purchase of such a place, the Harmon Foundation will buy the land and lease it to a local association for a period of five years with the option to buy at cost, plus interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum. Under this plan the Foundation asks that 25 per cent. of the cost of the land shall be raised locally. Title to this land would vest in the Foundation and when the land should be purchased by the community group. the Foundation would expect to be reimbursed to the amount of three-quarters of the purchase price with interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

The Harmon Foundation in transmitting this offer to Mr. Atwell writes: "In determining the eligibility of communities of colored people for help from the Harmon Foundation, we should depend upon your personal cooperation." William E. Harmon is president of the Foundation.

COLORED MAN IS ASSISTANT CITY ARCHITECT

Pittsburgh Courier 7-28-23

Pittsburgh, Pa., Sept. 17.—Mayor Magee has appointed Louis A. S. Bellinger as assistant to the city architect. Mr. Bellinger is a college graduate and is a regular practicing architect and one of the few Negroes of the country who is registered to practice under rigid state laws. His appointment is merited because of his splendid ability and fitness for the position.

Louis A. S. Bellinger Appointed to City Architect's Office

The Pittsburgh American 9/18/23

According to information received by the Pittsburgh American, Mayor Magee has appointed Louis A. S. Bellinger to a position as an assistant in the City Architect's office.

Mr. Bellinger is a college graduate and is a regular practicing Architect and one of the few Negroes of the country who is registered to practice under rigid State laws. His appointment is merited because of his splendid ability and fitness for the position.

Mr. Bellinger maintains a suite of offices at 525—5th Ave., and has been in the private practice of his profession in this City for nearly five years. He and his associates will continue the practice as usual.

Local Man Appointed To City Architect's Office

The Pittsburgh Courier

8-11-23

Pittsburgh, Pa

L. A. Bellinger Gets Position as Designer After Waiting for 11 Months.

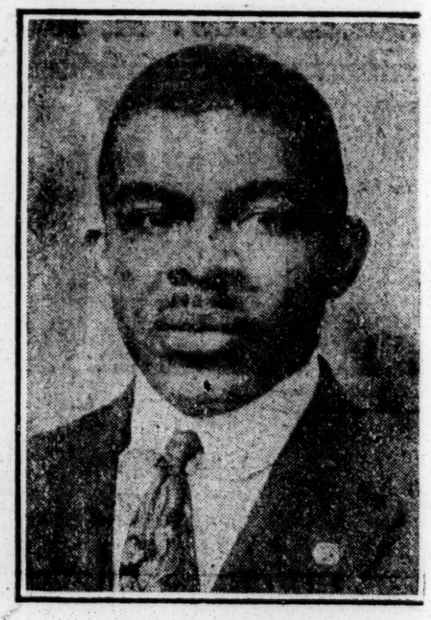
Louis A. S. Bellinger, only registered architect of our race in Western Pennsylvania, has been recently appointed a designer in the city architect's office, according to information received by The Courier.

Some time ago Mr. Bellinger took an examination for this position and was first on the eligible list and has been expecting the appointment for about 11 months.

His appointment was timely and was due to the loyal support given him by race members, both men and women. This is the first technical position opened to a member of our race in this city.

Mr. Bellinger states that his appointment does not interfere with private practice, as he and his associates will take care of any matters entrusted to his office.

Gets Appointment



Louis A. S. Bellinger

Political – 1923

Office Holdings

New York.

GRACE CAMPBELL APPOINTED AS N.Y. PROBATION OFFICER

Chicago Defender

Miss Grace Campbell, who for a number of years has been a probation officer in the city courts, was last week appointed a member of the local school board in place of Mrs. Edda Aspinall.

Miss Campbell

Miss Campbell, who lives at 206 West 133d street, was appointed in Mrs. Aspinall's place when it was found that although already sworn in, the latter could not serve because she lived out of the district. Mrs. Aspinall then resigned and Miss Campbell was named in her place. Another appointment is said to be awaiting Mrs. Aspinall, who was the first of our kind to be placed on any local school board in the greater city. The original appointment as well as Miss Campbell's was brought about through the efforts of the United Civic league.

Tammany Negro Ousts Alderman Harris

Chicago Defender

New York, July 10.—George W. Harris, Republican Alderman, was unseated by the Board of Aldermen today, as the result of a recount, and John W. Smith, also Colored, a Tammany man, was declared entitled to the seat.

The victory of Smith, who contested the election of Harris in 1921, reduces the Republican minority in the aldermanic board to 11, and increases the Democratic total to 54.

New York Man Gets Federal Appointment

Pittsburgh Courier

NEW YORK, Sept. 6.—Paul W. Henderson, Assistant Postmaster General, directing head of the Railway Mail Service, has appointed Samuel Lee, a colored railway mail clerk, as supervisor of the New York terminal of the Pennsylvania Railroad. The commission making Mr. Lee supervisor was brought to New York by John D. Gainey, assistant chief clerk of the Railway Mail Service, who is a colored man, recently raised from the ranks of the service to the high position that he now holds.

Counted Out

IN UNSEATING George W. Harris, Alderman from the Twenty-first Assembly District, nearly two years after the election and near the closing of his term the Committee on Privileges and Elections of the Board of Aldermen have not served the interests of good government. This Committee, the majority of whose members are connected with the Tammany organization, stands forth as possibly the most inefficient and dilatory committee the City of New York has ever known. In taking so long to review the contested ballots it has proven that it is worse than useless. Furthermore, the report bears evidence of corruption, and, in all probability, thwarts the wills of the voters expressed at the polls in the Fall of 1921.

THE 1921 ELECTION was admittedly close in the Twenty-first District. The police count showed that Harris was the winner. John William Smith, the Negro Democrat declared elected by the Committee, asked for a recount, and the recount gave the election to Harris. There still remained the contested ballots, which were passed on to the Committee of Privileges and Elections which has just counted Harris out.

IN PART, at least, Harris owed his re-election to colored Democratic voters of the United Colored Democracy, and it would be interesting to know whether or not this organization with which he has fraternized had anything to do with his unseating.

COLORED DEMOCRAT IS ALDERMAN NOW

George Harris, Colored Republican, After Serving a Year Is Counted Out

HARRIS OUT FOR GOOD

Republican Convention Nominates Physician for This Place

Afro-American Baltimore, Md. 7-20-23

New York, July 18. (K. N. F. Service)—Editor George W. Harris, of the New York *News*, alderman of the 21st A. D., was unseated in the aldermanic chamber, last Tuesday afternoon, on recommendation of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, John William Smith, 145 W. 138th street, a colored democrat, was seated.

Smith contested the election of Harris in 1921, but on the face of the returns Harris, who had already served one term, was the winner. The committee states that Smith was elected by forty-six votes. Harris will be a candidate in the fall elections.

At an unofficial convention in the district last Thursday, Dr. H. O. Harding, president of the North Harlem Medical Association, was unanimously designated as the choice of the organization of Republicans, which means that Harris will have to run independently, unless he is able to beat out Dr. Harding in the primaries

Political — 1923

Office Holding

New Jersey.

COLORED MAN APPOINTED ON SCHOOL BOARD

St. Louis Argus

2-16-23

St. Louis, Mo.

Irving T. Nutt Of Camden, N. J., Is Rewarded For His Persistent Fight Against Segregation In Schools.

CAMDEN, N. J., Feb. 14. (Special) —Irving T. Nutt, President of the Camden, New Jersey Branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, who consistently and persistently fought school segregation in and about Camden, has been appointed a member of the Camden school board by Mayor King.

Mr. Nutt, according to the Camden Post-Telegram (white) 'is a well-known colored resident of the Seventh Ward and is an earnest advocate of equal rights for his race. He has been making determined efforts to have colored children sent to the schools nearest their homes, and is opposed to requiring them to travel long distances to attend schools set apart for colored children. As a member of the board Mr. Nutt will be in a position to more vigorously press his demand for equal rights for his race.'

NEW YORK HERALD

JUL 27 1923

TO GET FEDERAL POST.

State Assembyman Oliver Randolph, a negro lawyer, of 164 Market street, Newark, will be appointed an Assistant United States District Attorney for New Jersey with headquarters at Newark. The announcement was made yesterday by Senator Walter E. Edge in a letter to Jesse R. Salmon, Essex county Republican committee chairman. The other assistant in Newark is Walter D. Van Riper of West Orange, N. J.

Robert S. Hartgrove, a Negro lawyer of Jersey City, has been appointed counsellor of the Hudson County Board of Health, succeeding Juvenile Counsellor Thomas T. Meaney. Mr. Hartgrove is a graduate of Amherst College, and Boston University Law School.

NEGRO TO BE PROSECUTOR.

Edge Says Assemblyman Randolph Will Be Asst. U. S. Attorney at Newark.

The appointment of Assemblyman Oliver Randolph, negro lawyer, of 164 Market Street, Newark, to be an Assistant United States District Attorney for New Jersey, headquarters at Newark, will lbe made within a few days, according to an announcement yesterday by United States Senator Walter E. Edge in a letter to Jesse R. Salmon, Chairman of the Essex Republican County Committee. The other asistant in the Newark office is Walter D. Riper of West Orange.

"I know," said Senator Edge in the letter to Salmon, "you will be pleased to learn that I have been able to put Assemblyman Randolph over. He will be named in a few days an Asistant District Attorney for New Jersey, with headquarters in Newark. This gives the Essex organization two Assistant nUited States District Attorneys, and what is more, a most substantial recognition of our colored citizens."

Randolph was born at Shell Sound, Miss., in 1882, and was graduated from Wiley University, Marshall, Tex., and from the law school of Howard University at Washington, D. C. He was admitted to the bar in New Jersey in 1914. His father was a lawyer and served in the Mississippi Legislature. Oliver's brother, Joseph B. Randolph, is President of Clafflin University at Orangeburg, S. C.

Political—1923
Office Holding

Missouri

CLERGYMEN TO SUPPORT JUDGE CLARK

Chicago Defender
Chicago Dail

St. Louis Justice of Peace Is Given Financial Aid to Fight His Case

3/17/23

St. **Louis**, Mo., March 16.—Judge Crittenden E. Clark, first man of our Race to be elected justice of the peace in the city of St. Louis, after many contests which have been filed to keep him out of office, has been assured the moral and financial support of our ministers.

Judge Clark

They have launched a campaign among their congregations for the purpose of creating a fund to defray the expenses of Judge Clark's legal battle in higher courts to retain his seat. A white Democrat who was defeated by Judge Clark for the office last November is responsible for the systematic scheme that is planned to oust him.

A justice of the peace in St. Louis receives an annual salary of $3,000. Judge Clark says that the lengthy struggle to secure the office has cost more than that amount, all paid by himself. It is said that a fund had been raised to fight him because of objections by a certain white element to a man of our Race holding judicial office.

Judge Clark defeated Joseph P. Nick, his opponent in the election, by about 2 to 1, and an action was filed against the election board to hold up his certificate of election. This was dismissed. Nick applied to the supreme court for a writ of mandamus to hold up the certificate, but in the meantime Judge Clark took office. An alternative writ was issued and former Supreme Court Justice Conway Elder has been appointed special commissioner to take evidence in the matter.

Judge Clark has employed as his representatives in the various proceedings the most able attorneys in Missouri on election laws.

Citizens of the city took considerable interest in the case and many volunteered their financial support when it was learned that ministers had indorsed the plan to aid Judge Clark. This is the first time, according to local reports, that the religious leaders of the city have come out openly to fight for political representation and assert themselves unanimously. Severe criticism has often been centered upon clergymen here because of their inactivity in things political. Some of the ministers contend that it is not their duty to "dabble in politics," holding that their purpose is to "save the soul" and that the pulpit is not the proper place to broadcast the laws of state, but "to preach the gospel of Christ."

Judge Clark's case seem to have brought the ministers to the realization that their aid was much needed in other avenues.

BRUCE APPOINTED SCHOOL INSPECTOR

By J. A. JACKSON

(For The Associated Negro Press)

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., June 1.—N. C. Bruce of Dalton, Missouri, generally known as a Republican during the first of the Hyde administration, has been appointed Inspector of Negro Rural Schools by Charles A. Lee, a Democrat. Although the state law calls for a salary of $200 per month, Mr. Bruce, it is reported, will receive $150 monthly.

MOORE APPOINTED

St. Louis, Mo., June 22.—Walthall M. Moore, former state legislator, the first of our Race to be elected in Missouri to such office, has been singularly honored by the secretary of state, Hon. Charles U. Becker, who has appointed Mr. Moore as clerk in the state automobile department at St. Louis.

Mr. Moore accepted the position June 11 and is now in the active discharge of his new duties.

This is the first time in the history of the state of Missouri that a man of his Race has held a position of this kind.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION OF MISSOURI TO CLOSE NOV. 6

B. F. Bowles, Colored Member, Highly Complimented by Associates. Granted Uniform Courtesy. Member Committee on Education. Does Exceptional Work in Interest of Race.

By R. S. COBB, Executive Secretary Negro Industrial Commission and Associate Editor of Clarion.

St. Louis Clarion

With the formal adjournment of the Missouri Constitutional Convention, scheduled for November 6th, a train of circumstances of great interest and importance to the colored people passes into history.

These conventions in Missouri are of more than ordinary importance when compared with similar bodies of other States for the reasons that they have unlimited powers of appropriation and the determination of tenure. In fact, membership in the convention is generally considered second in honor only to the office of Governor.

The first convention, that of 1820, adopted a provision to the effect that no free Negroes should be permitted to come into the State. In striking contrast, the convention just closing has among its membership a colored man who easily ranks among the ablest and most useful members of that distinguished body. To strengthen the contrast it may be stated that this member has the additional distinction of representing the Thirty-second Senatorial District of St. Louis, the most populous and wealthiest district in the State; of serving on the Committee on Education, which is generally considered the most important, and of being accorded by his associate members perfect equality of privileges and uniform courtesy and cordiality.

The member in question is Prof. B. F. Bowles of St. Louis, for many years one of the outstanding educators of the race and who has since his retirement from school work filled with distinction a number of positions under the municipality, the State and the Federal Government.

Among the several hundred proposed changes introduced into the convention were two that would have been to the disadvantage of the colored people. Mr. Bowles contrived to see that these were promptly killed, one in committee and the other on the floor; but, as he stated to the writer, it was not his intention to be a colored delegate, but rather one who happened to be colored. In carrying out this idea he gave close attention to all of the measures that came before the convention. One of his most distinguished associates said of him: "His counsel is not only accepted concerning matters of the greatest consequence but, more than that, it is sought." And a Mr. Vernon, the son of the family in which the father of our own Bishop Vernon was a slave, put into the Journal of the convention as a part of its permanent record a statement to the effect that his "good friend, Mr. Bowles," was not excelled by any member of the convention either in intelligence or deportment.

The convention is composed of eighty-three members, practically equally divided between the two major political parties. Four of the members are women. One of the members was in the Cabinet of President Wilson; a half dozen or more have been members of Congress; two have been Lieutenant Governor of Missouri; numerous others have been members of the State Legislature: one is a college president; several others are classed as "educators"; there is an occasional representative of various other professions and occupations; but the great majority—fifty-seven, to be exact—are lawyers, and nearly all of these are ex-judges.

The people of the State will vote on the adoption of the work of the convention, February 26th. Beyond any doubt the work has been ably and well done, and it will give Missouri a much more modern constitution, one well up to those of the leading States of the Union.

The Constitutional Convention of Missouri

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Robert S. Cobb.

Mississippi.

Political — 1923.

Office Holding

Mrs. Lynch, Widow of Jas. Lynch, Mississippi, Is 80, In Want; Seeks Nephews

N.Y. Age 10-27-23

The New York Age is in receipt of a letter from Mrs. Lugenia Lynch of 2129 South Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill., who says she is "the widow of the late James Lynch, the first colored Secretary of State of Mississippi," and who writes to say that in her 80th year she is ill and in dire need. She asks for information concerning two nephews, sons of the late Albert Lynch, supposed to be practicing law in New York City. Mrs. Lynch wants the nephews to know of her condition and asks that they visit her at once.

Wichita 14
Chronicle 24/23

NEGRO IN REVENUE OFFICE.

B. C. Rannavalona, a negro, who resigned recently as night jailor at the county jail, was appointed an assistant cashier in the internal revenue department by H. H. Motter, collector Friday. Rannavalona, who says he is a Madagascar prince, was appointed night jailer by Sheriff Chester A. Conner soon after his election. Sheriff Conner said Friday night Rannavalona resigned voluntarily.

Political — 1923.
Office Holding.
Maryland.

McGUINN SAYS HE'S PRACTICI'G LAW NOW

"Brains" of Former Council Will Be Missed In New Administration

STUDIES "YOUNG TURKS"

Says He Wants To Find Out Part They Played In Recent Election

"I am practicing law now" City Councilman Warner T. McGuinn, of the 14th Ward told the AFRO-AMERICAN this week.

A representative of the Afro found Mr. McGuinn at his office and asked him to comment upon the Democratic landslide which swept Mayor Broening out of office and carried with him both colored councilmen.

"I have been at the courts all day, and my office is full of people now" said Mr. McGuinn as a gentle reminder that the Afro man should go away and leave a busy man in peace.

"What caused the defeat of our councilmen?" he was asked.

Enough People Do Not Vote

"In the first place" said Mr. McGuinn, "enough people did not vote for us" he added with a twinkle, "white people I mean. They did not support Mr. Fitzgerald and he like they did Daniel Ellison. Another thing, I have yet to study out is the defection in the colored vote caused by the colored Democratic "Young Turks."

With that Mr. McGuinn was not to be drawn to talk further.

His passing from the City Council marks the loss of perhaps the brainest man there. Certainly there is none there who is his superior. His amendment of the elevator ordinance, not only got the City Council out of a jam, but it saved the white merchants of the city a cool million dollars.

Will soon be 60 years old

Mr. McGuinn is a native of Richmond and will celebrate his 50th birthday on November 22nd. He studied at Howard and Lincoln but got his law training at Yale, where he took first prize of $100 for the best written oration. He started to practice law in Kansas, edited a newspaper and was married to a Richmond girl, Miss Anna L. Wallace.

He came to Baltimore nearly 33 years ago and entered the law as a partner of the late Harry S. Cummings. Since 1896 he has been practicing alone. He has been delegate to Republican National Conventions and always the brains of the State and local machine, but the only political position he ever held was secretary of the Baltimore Liquor License Board, from 1896 to 1900.

Friends urged him to seek a position as assistant U. S. District Attorney, but he would not. It has also been suggested to the Harding administration that if any political plums come to Maryland, McGuinn should stand first, but nothing has materialized.

Mr. McGuinn is what is known as an independent Republican thinker altho always regular in his vote and support. During his campaign speeches, he frankly admitted that Broening had not made good with the colored Republican voters, but nevertheless he urged colored Republicans to stay in the ranks and fight. It is believed that his advocacy of Broening lost him more than twice the number of votes he needed to win.

As an orator, McGuinn is the peer of the city's best. No political clap-trap characterizes his addresses, nor the wealth of hoary anecdote which makes it evident that some political orators should be in vaudeville, but Mr. McGuinn holds himself to the issues of the campaign and discusses them with clearness and simplicity, which marks the real stateman.

No Changes Expected In City Laborers

Robert L. Price, the only colored foreman in the Water Department anticipates no change in laborers on account of the recent Democratic municipal victory.

"The men under me have striven in every way to do their duty," he says, "and furthermore, we are protected by the merit system I believe that the administration that assumes office this week will not discharge colored men because of race.'

McGUINN, ELLISON AND FITZGERALD WIN IN THE PRIMARIES

Two Colored and One White Man Are Named For City Council on Republican Ticket

YOUNG MAKES FIGHT

"Bob" In Hot Campaign Lands In Fourth Place, 450 Behind Ellison

Warner T. McGuinn, William L. Fitzgerald and Daniel Ellison, the latter white, were nominated in the Republican primaries for City Council from the Fourth District Tuesday.

McGuinn ran ahead of the whole ticket, polling 2,067 votes and leading in four out of the six wards. He was behind Binswanger in the 15th and 13th wards, but ahead of Fitzgerald in the latter's home ward, the 17th. Fitzgerald ran second, polling 1,825 votes and standing second in four out of the six wards.

Robert Young made a spectacular race, coming in fourth with 1,283 votes. But for the fact that an appeal had been made to put two colored men and one white on the ticket "Bob" would have been selected the third man. Binswanger nosed out Josiah Diggs for fifth place.

VOTING LIGHT

The lack of any mayoralty primary detracted from the interest of voters, with the result that hardly one-third of the full voting strength was manifest at the polls. Thruout the city the machine candidates won and with plenty of votes to spare.

McGuinn's showing in the primaries indicates the regard with which he is held by both white and colored voters. As a member of the present council he is credited with the framing of ordinances governing the erection and supervision of elevators in buildings of the city which saved owners several millions of dollars. Fitzgerald's personal popularity is responsible for the large vote he polled. Both men are at present members of the council and have advocated a number of progressive moves, not all of which has been successful.

All of the candidates were much pleased with the showing they made in the contest.

"I am grateful to all the voters who cast their ballot for me," said Wm. L. Fitzgerald.

"I am tickled with the showing I made, especially in the Seventeenth Ward, while I missed being in second place by a few votes. The fight has just begun," said Robert Young.

"Who wouldn't be gratified when he headed the ticket in the whole district," said Warner T. McGuinn.

Josiah Diggs, Dr. Jesse Wilkins and Rev. C. B. Bishop also expressed their appreciation to those who had supported them.

COLORED WORKERS IN CITY GOVERNMENT

Most of Them In Street Cleaning Department and Mosquito Brigade

MERIT SYSTEM OPERATES

As Vacancies Occur Colored Democrats Will Clamor for Places

There are 100 colored men and women workers in the City Government as Mayor Broening goes out of office.

Speculation is rife as to whether or not this number will be added when Howard W. Jackson becomes Mayor next Wednesday.

In the Water Department a number of places are held by colored men. Robert L. Price is foreman in charge of laborers Rev. James H. Robeyson was a foreman there until his retirement on a pension.

The following men are employed in the Street Cleaning Department as helpers on trucks:

Wells Locks, Milton Cornish, Thomas E. Smith, Wm. Brady, Thomas Maddox, Frank Miller, John Cassell, Edward P. Gibson, Frank Stokes, Beverly Roy, James Richardson, Frank Bethea, Alonzo Miller, Joshua White, William Lewis, John Cotton, F. W. Walker, Geo. W. Morris, Arthur W. Byers, Spencer Ross, Daniel Murdock, Lewis Cole, Joseph Bowie, Charles Jeffries, Thomas Jackson, Wm. Sadler, Benjamin Parker, Wm. Woodley, David Ross, Frank B. Bethea, Wm. H. Scott, John Cole, Lewis Nixon, James Butler, George Dexter, John Henson, Wm. E. Washington, Clarence Davis, Silas Robinson, George Brown, James Gibson, Ernest Kelly, Charles Lee, George Kess, Thomas Taylor, Andrew Murphy and Alonzo Johnson.

Magistrate Brigade Put to Work

Street Cleaning Commissioner Schuch put the following men to work in the Mosquito Brigade last Friday.

Alfred Powell, Thos. Savoy, Jos. Whitaker, Geo. Hawkins, Thos. Dorsey, Perry Meredith, Louis R. Gaskins, Thos. Harris, Cefus Hall, John Stricklein, Chas. Coleman, Amos T. McCormick, Wm. Spriggs, R. Carter, Wm. E. Cook, John H. Duffy, Wm. Murdock, John Spriggs, John M. Glotten, John W. Johnson, Isaac Gross, Otto Drueny, Richard Brown, Rudolph Tyrell, Thos. Taylor, Wm. H. Roles, Wm. Woodley, Wm. Croxton, John T. Nickols, Wm. Bennett, Harry D. Selby, Jas. W. Smith, Samuel Johnson, Jesse Harriday, Howard Bright, Simon M. Boley, Wm. Spriggs, Alfred Thomas, Jos. Bond, Thos. Dorsey, Jos. W. Smith and John Wilson.

Nurses In Schools

The Health Department has a number of colored doctors, nurses and dentists employed. There are six or seven colored persons employed in the public comfort stations, and some in a minor capacity in other city departments. All are supposedly protected by the Merit System. As vacancies occur, however, colored Democrats will clamor for them.

Two Colored Aldermen Elected in Annapolis

Atlanta Independent
Atlanta, Georgia

Two Colored Men Elected to Board of Aldermen for First Time in History of the City.

Annapolis, Md., July 16.—For he first time in the history of Annapolis two colored men were elected members of the board of Aldermen Monday. They are R. P. Dorsey Garver and Charles Bell.

Mr. Garver, who is treasurer of he Maryland Grand Lodge of York Rite Masons and is employed at the governor's mansion, will be a member of the water committee of the board of Aldermen, getting a higher vote than Bell. 7/16/23

Charles W. Smith, Democrat, white, was elected mayor over Joeph M. Armstrong, white Republican, by a majority of 65 votes. This is said to be the largest majority given a mayoralty candidate in recent years and politicians are checking up to see if Smith did not get a slice of the colored vote from he Fourth Ward. That some colored people there split their ticket as known, and a close scrutiny may reveal that the country-wide swing to the Democratic party was also felt here.

COLORED GIRL PLACED

The Guardian

IN MASS.—GIVEN CIVIL SERVICE POSITION AT INSTANCE OF LT GOV. FULLER, ACTING GOVERNOR, WHEN GOV. COX RETURNS TO STATE HOUSE — NAT'L EQUAL RIGHTS LEAGUE ASSISTS MISS ALICE JOHNSON OF WEST MEDFORD

8-11-23

Through the active work of the National Equal Rights League injustice to a young Colored woman in civil service appointment has been stopped, when Miss Alice Johnson of West Medford, a high school graduate, a talented elocutionist and debater; daughter of a well known family reported to the League that she had been certified for appointment as clerk in the Engineers Department at West Medford, with no other certified applicant wanting the place (for which, in fact, she had been certified twice), had not been given the place, the League protested to the City Engineer, the Mayor of Medford, the Governor and the Civil Service Commission.

The excuse was that less than 3 had been willing to take the job, so certificaion was not "complete" and therefore, finally, the present incumbent would be retained and given a "non-competitive examination. The League renewed its protests. In the absence of Gov .Cox, Lieut. Gov. Fuller was sought. He had the Civil Service Commission defer the appointment of the white incumbent, at least till Gov. Cox returned. Governor Cox saw the Commissioner and reported no "non-competitive" examinations would be held ,and Miss Johnson would have her chance at any new examination. Then he talked with Mayor Coolidge of West Medford and soon Miss Johnson was notified to call and see the City Engineer for appointment, and he assurred her she would go to work next Monday.

Two Letters in the Case

We publish two letters in the case:

From the Lieut.-Governor

August 8, 1923.

Mr. Wm. Monroe Trotter, Secretary,
Nat'l Equal Rights Leagus of U. S. A.,
103 Court Street,
Boston, Massachusetts.

My dear Mr. Trotter:

Thanks for your inquiry of July 31st. I did everything I could for Miss Alice Johnson and it appears that she is about to be appointed, as you will note from the attached letter, which I am sending you and which I will ask you to return.

Very truly yours,
ALVAN T. FULLER.

From the Civil Service Chairman

August 2, 1923.

Hon. Alvan T. Fuller
Lieutenant Governor
State House, Boston

Dear Mr. Fuller:

I thank you for your letter of July 31st. As yet, the Governor has not spoken to me about the matter of the employment of Miss Alice M. Johnson in the Medford Engineering Department. You will be interested to know however, that we have received unofficial information that the City Engineer is to appoint her, but as yet we have received no report of the appointment.

Very truly yours,
PAYSON DANA,
Commissioner of Civil Service.

Political – 1923

Office Holding

Louisiana

Bacon, Hall Rob

Publ. Co.

MAR 5 1923

EMPTY PASSES

Even in politics are empty passes made. They are made to satisfy certain elements, these elements being voters.

For instance, the Dyer Anti-Lynching Billing was introduced in the Senate not to secure passage—even the Republican Party did not really desire that—but to appease the Negro voters in the doubtful States, and others. We suspect that the Republicans were intensely relieved to see it go to the discard.

And now another one of those plays has been made. Walter L. Cohen, Negro Republican leader of Louisiana, was nominated to be Customs Comptroller of New Orleans. By a vote of 35 to 27, the nomination was denied. Of course, the Administration bloc voted in favor of the nomination, along with other Republican Senators who live in States that make a measurable demand on them for this line of procedure. But Cohen was not nominated; and no one ever expected him to be nominated—not even Cohen himself, unless he was a hopeless optimist.

It's just the way they do things.

N. Y. C. EVENING WORLD
DECEMBER 11, 1923

COOLIDGE GIVES PLUM TO LOUISIANA NEGRO

Upholds Harding Appointment Despite Senators' Protest.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—While Senators Ransdell and Broussard (Democrats, La.) were at the White House protesting, President Coolidge had on its way to the Senate the nomination of Walter L. Cohen, Negro Republican National Committeeman of Louisiana to continue as Comptroller of Customs at New Orleans.

The appointment was the most striking of the 5,000 sent by Mr. Coolidge for approval, among which was that of Frank B. Kellogg of Minnesota to be Ambassador to Great Britain. Mr. Cohen originally was appointed by President Harding. A wrangle ensued, with the result that the Senate failed to confirm and the appointment lapsed with the end of the session.

Mr. Harding promptly named Cohen by recess appointment, though his insistence was considered disastrous to any ambition of Republicans to carry any Southern State.

The nominations include approximately 2,000 Postmasters and 2,000 army officers. There were 108 Postmaster nominations from New York alone. The army promotions included one Brigadier General, Walter Henry Gordon, to be Major General.

Appointments to the Railroad Labor Board were Horace Baker, management group, reappointment; E. F. Grabe of Michigan, labor group; and Edwin P. Morrow, former Governor of Kentucky, public group.

Henry H. Curran, serving by recess appointment, was nominated for Commissioner of Immigration at New York. President Coolidge named Richard M. Tobin to be Minister to the Netherlands. He has been serving by recess appointment.

WASHINGTON D C

DEC 12 1923

AND MANY PEOPLE WONDER WHY SOUTH VOTES DEMOCRATIC

Coolidge Apparently Determined Jam Negro Down South's Throat

Washington, Dec. 12.—The name of Walter L. Cohen, New Orleans, negro Republican leader, has again been sent to the senate by President Coolidge to be comptroller of customs of the New Orleans district, despite a protest made to him a few hours previous by the two Louisiana senators.

Edward P. Farley, of Illinois; Frederick I. Thompson, of Alabama, and Bert E. Haney, of Oregon, were nominated to be members of the shipping board.

More than 2,000 nominations, including that of Frank B. Kellogg, of Minnesota, to be ambassador to Great Britain, were sent to the senate Monday by President Coolidge.

Among those nominated were Richard M. Tobin, of California, to be minister to the Netherlands; Frank McManamy, of Washington, D. C. and Mark W. Potter, of New York, to be members of the Interstate Commerce commission, and George R James, of Tennessee, and Edward H. Cunningham, of Iowa, to be members of the Federall Reserve board.

J. Walter Drake, of Michigan, was nominated as assistant secretary of commerce and George K. Burtees, of California, to be director of the bureau of stndaards. Henry H. Curran, of New York, now serving under recess appointment, was named commissioner of immigration at New York.

Edwin P. Morrow, who retires tomorrow as governor of Kentucky, was nominated to be a member of the public group of the railroad labor board. Horace Baker, of Ohio, was re-appointed as a member of the management group, and E. F. Grable, of Michigan, now holding a recess appointment, was named a member of the labor group of the board.

Political—1923
Office Holding

D.C.

FLIPPER

1-5-23
Afro-American

May Leave Cabinet Service With Secretary Fall

Baltimore Md.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 3.—When Secretary A. B. Fall leaves President Harding's cabinet March 4th, to enter business, he may carry Henry O. Flipper, assistant in charge of Alaskan railways, with him. The Secretary will enter business, and has declined a place in the Supreme Court. Mr. Flipper is the only living colored West Point graduate.

MONUMENT TO 'MAMMY' WINS SENATE

Chicago Defender
3-10-23

Pays Respect to Uncle Tom's Wife; Refuses to Give a Man's Job to W. L. Cohen

By J. LE COUNT CHESTNUT

Washington, D. C., March 9.—By passing the insulting bill granting permission to daughters of rebels and ex-slaveholders to erect a "black mammy" statue at the nation's capital and by denying confirmation to Walter L. Cohen, presidential nominee to the position of comptroller of port at New Orleans, La., the United States senate during the past week, despite its safe Republican majority, took advantage of a final opportunity to grovel in abject humiliation at the feet of Southern Race baiters, and to almost literally spit in the face of all self-respecting citizens.

Senators Ransdell and Broussard of Louisiana opposed Mr. Cohen, it is stated, and raised the cowardly, moth-eaten and undemocratic senatorial tradition of personal objections.

Senator John Sharp Williams of Mississippi fathered the "mammy" bill.

Soul of Watson

Tom Watson's scurrilous attack on Henry Lincoln Johnson was but repeated, and it was proved that though this arch enemy to the Race has passed away his "soul goes marching on." It is also a justification for those who embraced the broad policy of defending Mr. Johnson during the hours of his political calumniation.

One thing, it is understood, however, was accomplished in the fight for Mr Cohen; namely, the objecting Southern senator from the hooded of Ku Kluxism was forced to state his personal objection. Hitherto, it is said, the simple statement that a man was not personally acceptable to the senator from the state in which the appointment was made was sufficient. You can easily guess the objection that had to be offered—the only one.

Gloom is spread over the Race camp here at the utterly hopeless prospect of the Race getting justice in the South as revealed during the last congress. The Southern minority has really been in the saddle. Filibusters and browbeating have relegated to the limbo of oblivion every proposal in anywise favorable to our group.

Who Did It?

Ten Republican senators are reported to have joined Democratic colleagues in voting down the Cohen nomination. "Who were they?" is being asked. The rejection was made in executive session and unless a majority of the Senate demands publication, the names of these Republican traitors will remain a secret. Until the identity of these special slaves of the Southern yoke is learned, prominent political leaders are strong in declaring that the entire Republican membership of the Senate is going to be held to a strict accountability. Some of the closest public friends of the Race are reported to have aligned themselves with this private "Traitor 10."

It is reported that Mr. Cohen will be willing to accept a recess appointment, serving without salary, as he will have to do under the circumstances, if President Harding determines to back him up and force the issue at the next session.

Louisiana white dailies gloated over the rejection of Cohen, the Shreveport Times, in an editorial headed "Senate Heeds Voice of South," commenting as follows:

"Gratification will greet news of the rejection of the nomination of Walter L. Cohen, Negro Republican politician of Louisiana, as comptroller of customs of the port of New Orleans. Despite the protest of the people of Louisiana, which was voiced not only by the emocrats of the state but the majority of the white Republicans in the state, President Harding persisted in sending the nomination to the senate twice.

"Senators Ransdell and Broussard waged a determined fight on the nomination of a Negro to a federal office in Louisiana and have succeeded in annulling the selection of the president.

"The white men of the South will not permit Negroes to be placed over them in executive positions, regardless of politics. Mr. Harding should have known this from the record of history. And the people of the North also are beginning to share, more and more, the opinion of the South concerning the Negro.

"It is to be hoped that President Harding will not repeat the error during his administration to nominate a Negro for any position which carries executive authority which would extend over white men and women. At least, it is to be hoped, that he will refrain from doing so as far as the South is concerned."

NEGRO IS DENIED FEDERAL OFFICE

Atlanta Constitution
3-2-23

Nomination of Walter L. Cohen for Customs Comptroller at New Orleans Beaten in Senate.

Washington, March 1.—The contested nomination of Walter L. Cohen, negro republican leader of Louisiana, to be customs comptroller at New Orleans was finally denied tonight by the senate, which rejected the president's nomination.

The vote on the confirmation of Cohen was 27 to 35, it was reported, with a few republicans joining the bulk of the democrats, in defeating the nomination.

Senators Ransdell and Broussard, Louisiana, democrats, led the fight against Cohen, who for years has been republican state champion of Louisiana and a prominent figure among southern delegates at republican national conventions. It is understood that he was declared "personally objectionable" to Senator Ransdell.

Cohen's nomination was presented during the special session of congress last November, but failed by lapse at the end of the session and his name was presented again by President Harding.

HON. W. L. COHEN'S CONFIRMATION HELD OVER.

The Freeman
Indianapolis, Ind.
3-10-23

(Preston News Service.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Mar. 7.—"The appointment and confirmation of Walter L. Cohen, Negro republican, to be customs comptroller at New Orleans, is personally offensive," declared Senator Ransdell, democrat of Louisiana.

The fight resulting temporarily in a draw over the confirmation of Mr. Cohen was staged in the closing of the last session of Congress, leaving the matter for consideration at the next executive session. The republican senators have asked Senator Ransdell to state the particulars why Mr. Cohen's appointment and confirmation is "personally offensive" to him.

OUR HATS OFF TO!

CHAS. W. ANDERSON, Appointed by President Harding to be Collector of Internal Revenue for the Third District of New York

HARLEM'S FAVORITE NAMED FOR OFFICE—CHAS. W. ANDERSON APPOINTED AS INTERNAL REVENUE COLLECTOR—HARDING LAUDS EDUCATION OF OUR RACE

The New York News
3/10/23

By OSCAR JEROME BENSON
(All Rights Reserved)

WASHINGTON, March 10.—It was officially announced Monday night that President Harding has appointed Harlem's favorite politician and orator, the Honorable Chas. W. Anderson, to be Collector of Internal Revenue for the Third District of New York. This is a new district in New York created by an act of Congress passing in the closing hours of its session and approved by the President at the eleventh hour—too late for Mr. Harding to send a nomination to the Senate. Nevertheless the appointment will be made permanent as soon as the Senate reconvenes. Congress closed with many formalities and great acclamation.

Chas. W. Anderson, well known in political circles throughout the country is a Harlem favorite, hence the news of his appointment was received with felicitations by Harlemites of all parties. Thoughtful observers could say only "better late than never." Considerable malcontention has existed among Republican voters of New York City due to a series of conflicts within party ranks and the appointment of Anderson evidently appears like a rain-

bow lit up with brilliant colors hovering between dark clouds!

Past History

Mr. Anderson has served as Collector of Internal Revenue under three presidents. He was appointed in 1905 by President Roosevelt, served throughout the Administration of President Taft, and was retained for two years by President Wilson. Officials said today that he has made an excellent record.

He is one of few "sureshot" orators and has officiated at many of New York's most popular functions.

WASHINGTON.—Education is "precisely the right approach to the great problem of the negro race's place in our American civilization," President Harding told the negro National Educational Congress in a letter read at the opening session of its five-day conference here today.

"It is true indeed," continued the letter, "that the same might be said of every other race or national or social element that goes to make up the total of our citizenship. But it is peculiarly true of the colored people, because they have been so little favored with educational opportunity and therefore have a great deficit in this regard to be made up. I have always felt that the right kind of effort along educational and industrial lines among the colored people is certain to be productive of the most useful results, both to them and the national interest in general.

"My own attitude toward the problem of the races of this country was so fully set forth in my address at Birmingham over a year ago that I can hardly add anything to that statement of it. I wish, however, to embrace this opportunity of assuring you and the members of the congress of my continuing and most sympathetic interest in the effort you are putting forth in behalf of the race and of an effective composition of the race problem of this nation."

NEW REVENUE JOB IN NEW YORK IS CALLED A 'SOP'

Chicago Tribune
3/10/23

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 10.—Charles W. Anderson, of Harlem, has been appointed internal revenue collector for northern New York City at a salary of $6000 per year. According to politicians here, this position was created by Secretary Mellon for the purpose of placating colored voters for failure of congress to pass the anti-lynch bill and other measures in which they were interested.

COHEN REJECTED BY SENATE; ANDERSON APPOINTED IN N. Y.

The Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburg, Pa.

Confirmation of Cohen Put Off to Last Minute—Gets Beat in Rush for Adjournment.

3/17/23

WASHINGTON, March 9.—The long-pending nomination of Walter M. Cohen as Comptroller of the Port at New Orelans was rejected by the Senate in executive session. The roll call was not made public, but it is understood to have stood 35 to 27 against the Negro's confirmation.

In the Senate Commerce Committee and the Senate itself, Senator Weller, of Maryland, and Chairman Jones, of that committee, interested themselves in behalf of Cohen. The nomination was bitterly fought by the two Louisiana Senators, Ransdell and Broussard, and by Senator Fletcher, ranking Democrat of the Commerce Committee.

Some weeks ago, after the nomination of Cohen had been long in the committee, the appointee came to Washington and held conferences with Senator Weller and other Republicans of the committee. At that time Senator Weller promised to aid in getting the committee to take early action and report on the nomination.

Southern Democrats not only objected to the political activities of Cohen, who is one of the Republican Leaders in Louisiana, but they also challenged the wisdom of appointing a [illegible] er in [illegible] hern city. They said they under[illegible] that President Harding had p[illegible]omiesd Southern Senators not to name Negroes to important Federal jobs in the South, when white Republicans were available. However, President Harding turned down the protests of Senators Ransdell, Broussard and others and sent in the nomination some months ago.

Fight Over Selectio[illegible]
Of Negro to Fed[illegible]
Job Ends in L[illegible]

Atlanta Constitution

Washington, February 27.—A fight resulting temporarily in a draw over the nomination of Walter L. Cohen, negro republican leader of Louisiana, to be customs comptroller at New Orleans, was staged tonight in the senate. Louisiana's senators and others fighting confirmation of Cohen sought but failed to obtain a decisive vote, the senate adjourning by a vote of 34 to 30 and leaving the nomination pending for consideration at the next executive session. 3-28-23

In the debate behind closed doors, Senator Ransdell, democrat, Louisiana, is said to have stated that the nomination of Cohen was "personally offensive." Republican demanded particulars and the case went over.

Opponents of Cohen claimed a majority if they are able to bring the dispute to a vote. If the nomination should be rejected, a recess appointment of Cohen could not be made. It was suggested that President Harding might withdraw the nomination.

BITTER FIGHT ON CONFIRMATION OF WALTER COHEN

Norfolk Journal & Guide

Coterie of Republicans and President Harding Standing by Colored Nominee and Insist Upon Confirmation.

Norfolk, Va.

FRELINGHUYSEN MAKES A CAUSTIC COMMENT

3-3-23

By MORRIS BROWN
(Washington Correspondent)

COHEN REJECTED

Washington, D. C., March 1.—The nomination of Walter Cohen, as comptroller of customs, port of New Orleans, was rejected by the Senate tonight by a vote of 37 to 25.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 28.—A bitter partisan debate over the confirmation of Walter L. Cohen, prominent Negro Republican of Louisiana, to be comptroller of customs at New Orleans, was staged behind closed doors in the Senate last night.

When the nomination was called up for confirmation, Senators Broussard and Ransdell, Democrats, of Louisiana, arose and stated that the nominee was personally objectionable to them. This precipitated the debate. Senator Reed Smoot, Republican, of Utah, demanded that the Louisiana Senators state the grounds upon which they based their personal objections. Senator Heflin, Democrat, of Alabama, wanted to know by what right Senator Smoot dared ask a Senator what his personal objections are. "It is sufficient for him to state that the nominee is personally objectionable," he said.

Senator Smoot replied that he wanted to be frank about the matter; that he understood that the question of personal objections grew out of some personal differences between a nominee and a Senator—not that a man happened to be of a different race, as he understood the personal objections to be in the case of Mr. Cohen.

Senator Willis, Republican, of Ohio, interrupted and took the same position as Senator Smoot. Senator Moses obtained the floor and scored the Democrats in general and Senator Heflin in particular for the attitude assumed in matters in which Negroes are concerned. He was followed by Senators Calder, of New York, Shortridge, of California, and Curtis, of Kansas, all of whom stated unequivocally that they would vote for the confirmation of Mr. Cohen, the personal objections of the Louisiana senators notwithstanding.

The debate was rather heated. Upon motion of Senator Curtis, the Senate by a vote of 34 to 30 adjourned with the matter still pending.

Senators Curtis and Lodge on yesterday morning had a conference at the White House with President Harding in regard to the Cohen nomination and it is stated that he told them that he had no regard whatever for senatorial courtesy in a case where the objections of a senator are based on color and that he desired Mr. Cohen confirmed.

Senator Frelinghuysen, of New Jersey, made the following statement:

> "I do not give a d— for Louisiana senators who would put the Republican party in hell much less out of power, and we are going to confirm Cohen. He deserves it. Why should he be treated that way simply because he is a colored man?"

It is expected that final disposition of the Cohen nomination will be made at the next executive session of the Senate. It may be late this afternoon. In the meantime, Henry Lincoln Johnson, Georgia member of the Republican National Committee, Perry W. Howard, special assistant to the Attorney General, and Gilcnrist Stewart, of New York, ar polling Republican senators with a view to whipping recalcitrants in line through their constituents.

Senate Refuses To Confirm Negro

Houston Post

Associated Press Report.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—The contested nomination of Walter L. Cohen, negro republican leader of Louisiana, to be customs comptroller at New Orleans, was finally defeated tonight by the senate which rejected the president's nomination. 3/2/23

The vote on the confirmation of Cohen was 27 to 35, it was reported, with a few republicans joining the bulk of the democrats in defeating the nomination. Houston, Tex.

Senators Ransdell and Broussard, Louisiana, democrats, led the fight against Cohen, who for years has been republican State chairman of Louisiana and a prominent figure among Southern delegates at republican national conventions. It is understood that he was declared "personally objectionable" to Senator Ransdell.

Democrats Fight Negro For Federal Office

Houston Post

Associated Press Report.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—A fight resulting temporarily in a draw over the nomination of Walter L. Cochran, negro republican of Louisiana, to be custom comptroller at New Orleans, was staged tonight in the senate. Louisiana's senators and others fighting confirmation of Cohen, fought but failed to obtain a decision vote, the senate adjourning by a vote of 34 to 30 and leaving the nomination pending for consideration at the next executive sessions. 2/28/23

In the debate behind closed doors Senator Ransdell, democrat, Louisiana, is said to have stated that the nomination of Cohen was "personally offensive." Republicans demanded particulars and the case went over.

Political — 1923
Suffrage

General

DR. BUTLER ON LAW AND LAWLESSNESS

DR. NICHOLAS MURRAY BUTLER, president of Columbia University, has steadily forged forward during the past quarter of a century until today he is recognized as one of the leaders of American thought. As professor of philosophy of Columbia University he wrote a book dealing with educational themes which attracted attention. Then about fourteen or fifteen years ago he delivered an address before a philosophical congress in France, we believe. Dr. Wm. T. Harris, former U. S. Commissioner of Education, characterized it as the best summary of nineteenth century philosophy which he had seen. Then in an address in England, which was commended by the Outlook and the Independent, he spoke of the Ten Greatest Americans and included Prof. Villard Gibbs, the scientist and mathematician, and Prof. Wm. D. Whitney, the philologist of Yale University, among the group. Then in June, 1916, at the Republican National Convention in Chicago, Ill., he made a nominating speech which reached the high water mark of thought and eloquence. Dr. Butler, then, may be characterized as an idealist who is endeavoring to harness his steeds of sun to plough in the world's furrows, sometimes successfully and sometimes not.

In his address, "Toward Higher Ground," which we have already referred to, he showed why there was a need for the progressive liberals in the Republican and Democratic parties to form a new party, as powerful politicians and political bosses were using the party names, symbols, history and traditions of the two great parties to perpetuate themselves in power.

Law and Lawlessness

In an address delivered before the Ohio State Bar Association at Columbus, Ohio, on January 26, 1923, on "Law and Lawlessness" Dr. Butler speaks of the growing disregard for law in America and traces it to its psychological roots in lax educational training and discipline. Then he claims that the fact that the Fifteenth Amendment, proclaimed in 1870, and the Eighteenth Amendment, proclaimed in 1919, are unenforced and seemingly unenforcible makes for lawlessness.

Dr. Butler says: "When the Thirteenth Amendment abolished slavery, and when the Fourteenth Amendment provided for the reduction of the representation in Congress from any State which abridged the right of any citizen to vote, except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the matter might well have rested there. All that was needed was the courage and the public opinion to enforce the Fourteenth Amendment and speedily the several States would have made provision for their own protection by which the intelligent colored man would have been permitted to vote. General Robert E. Lee himself testified in this spirit before the Reconstruction Committee of the Congress. The Civil War had just ended, however, and passion ran high. Therefore, the Fifteenth Amendment was proposed and ratified, and the right of suffrage was given a national basis and protected by a national guarantee. What has been the result? After a half-century the colored man votes in those States where he voted when the Fifteenth Amendment was passed, but he rarely votes, and certainly does not freely participate, in public life in those States where he did not vote then. Every attempt to enforce the Fourteenth or Fifteenth Amendment has been denounced as a force bill. Oddly enough, it has been so denounced by those very Senators and Representatives who will go to any length to enforce the provisions of the Eighteenth Amendment. . . .

"If the American people stand idly by and see the Fifteenth Amendment unenforced and unenforcible because it runs counter to 'the intelligence and moral sense' of large elements of the population, must they not either move the offending cause from the law or leave off bewailing the lawlessness to which its presence naturally leads? . . . It is a fair question whether, if the Fifteenth Amendment were repealed and the Fourteenth Amendment were enforced, the political and social condition of the colored man in the Southern States would not be vastly improved."

The Two Great War Amendments

In his books, public addresses, management of Columbia University and participation in politics, Dr. Butler shows that he is a philosopher who takes life seriously and endeavors to translate ideas into actualities. Whether one wholly agrees with him or not, he makes a serious attempt to get to the bottom of things. We have not the time or the space to go into a detailed history of the steps which led to the passage of the three war amendments which conferred freedom, citizenship and suffrage upon the former slave. Dr. Sinclair's "The Aftermath of Slavery," Congressman Lynch's "Reconstruction" give a detailed history of that period. The chapter "The Negro in Politics" in the second volume of "The African Abroad" gives a resume.

Dr. Butler raises a very delicate question. What must be done when a law "runs counter to the intelligence and moral sense of large elements of the population?" But there is a distinction between the Eighteenth and the Fifteenth Amendment. The Eighteenth Amendment is like some of the minor laws of Moses. It forbids people from imbibing certain liquids. But the Fifteenth Amendment is like the Ten Commandments and the Sermon on the Mount.

It proclaims a principle of justice and righteousness applicable to men everywhere. It is a necessary corollary to the Declaration of Independence and to Lincoln's Gettysburg address. It does not forbid depriving a man of the ballot because he is rebellious, a criminal or illiterate. But it says that you cannot deprive a man of the ballot because of his race, color, creed or previous condition of servitude. That is, you cannot disfranchise him merely because he is black or is a Jew or Catholic. An educational or property qualification, or both, applied impartially to both races alike in the South is in harmony with the Fifteenth Amendment. But the "grandfather" and "understanding" clauses of some of the Southern Constitutions endeavor to hold to the letter and evade the spirit of the amendment.

We must get to bedrock. We would translate Dr. Butler's phrase "intelligence and moral sense" to "self-interest." This was the problem of the framers of the Constitution of the United States. One section of the country—the Southern section, representing one-third of the country — had special interests — slave-holding interests — to conserve. They desired special privileges. They desired to count their slaves as a basis of representation. And since they have disfranchised the Negro in the Southern States, they still desire to count the Negro who has been disfranchised and who cannot vote as a basis of representation in the Electoral College and House of Representatives, so that the vote of one white man in Alabama or Mississippi counts as much as the votes of two white men in Massachusetts and New York.

If the Fourteenth Amendment had been enforced and the South's representation in the Electoral College and House of Representatives had been cut down the South would probably have permitted intelligent colored men to vote. But the North has granted so many concessions to the South during the past century that it probably would not have enforced the Fourteenth Amendment if the Fifteenth Amendment had not been passed. And if the Fifteenth Amendment were repealed the Fourteenth would probably remain unenforcible.

The Fifteenth Amendment represents a principle of government, of justice and righteousness. The problem is to educate the people of the South up to it. The Negro is educating his children, buying homes and fighting in the wars waged by his country, and day by day in every way fitting himself for the duties of citizenship. If the Fifteenth Amendment remains on the statute books as a law of the land, as a great principle of justice and righteousness, the South will in time be educated up to it. Under no circumstances ought a universal ethical principle be abandoned because it is at variance with the self-interes of a minority of the total population of the United States.

REGISTRATION

Announcement has been made that the voters registration book will remain open the entire year. The announcement is welcome news and advantage should be taken of this opportunity to become a full-fledged citizen by being a registered voter. Every young man just becoming of age should register. The older men who have failed to register, should pay whatever taxes may be due and thus become a qualified voter. Added interest should be aroused by our women to get more of them on the registration book, especially should the young women who have recently attained their majority be induced to register. The safety of our citizens lies in the fact that we have thousands of registered voters enrolled. This fact should be doubly impressed upon all of our people and a campaign be waged in this direction.

Savannah Tribune
Savannah, Ga.
2-1-23

The Great Game Of POLITICS

By Frank R. Kent

BALTIMORE MD. MORN. SUN

FEBRUARY 13, 1923

Seven Ways In Which The South Disfranchises The Negroes---"Grandfather" Clauses Obsolete.

ARTICLE X.

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Now we come to the negroes. There are in the country, according to the census of 1920, 2,792,006 negro men of voting age and 2,730,467 negro women —a total of 5,522,475, all over 21 years old.

Of this number, approximately 4,600,000 are concentrated in the following 13 States:

Alabama.	North Carolina.
Louisiana.	South Carolina.
Mississippi.	Virginia.
Texas.	Arkansas.
Georgia.	Oklahoma.
Florida.	Tennessee.

131,991 Negro Adults In Maryland.

There are 131,991 over 21 years in Maryland and 73,447 in the District of Columbia. This leaves about 700,000 for the rest of the country scattered about through 34 States and nowhere sufficiently concentrated to be a big political factor, although there are a number of States which have less than a thousand. These include Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire, North and South Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Utah and Nevada.

It is an accepted fact that in the States where the vast bulk of the negro strength is centered the negro does not vote. In the other States he does, but in the South he has largely foregone even the attempt to do so. The number of negroes registered in these 13 States is so small as to be wholly negligible. For instance, New Orleans, with a negro population practically the same as that of Baltimore—150,000—closed a recent registration with less than 300 negroes on the books. Only 595 registered in the whole State of Louisiana. There are at present 25,449 qualified and registered negro voters in Baltimore city. That tells the story.

South Solves Problem.

Politically, the South has solved its negro problem. As an issue it is a thing of the past, and the white people have ceased to think about it. The negro has been almost entirely eliminated from participation in the politics of nearly all the States where he is most numerous and the curious thing is that not only is there no apparent resentment of this fact among the negro population, but the average white person, not actively engaged in politics, is usually at a loss to tell you how it has been accomplished.

When you ask the question, nine times out of ten the answer is "by law," by means of amendments to the several State constitutions containing what is known as the "grandfather clause." Even some of our wisest and most seasoned political analysts in Washington, of whom I inquired, insisted that such was the fact. The "grandfather clause," they pointed out, provides that no one shall vote in these States who was not "entitled to vote prior to 1864, or who is a descendant of such person." This, they say, completely bars out the negro and that is all there is to it. Unquestionably, this is the prevailing belief throughout the country.

Grandfather Clause.

It is absolutely wrong. There is no such thing as a "grandfather clause" left in the constitution of any Southern State. Most of them automatically expired by limitation, but the last one was the Oklahoma amendment, which was knocked out by the Supreme Court decision four years ago. Since then there has been in no State Constitution any provision in the slightest way discriminatory toward the negro. There is today no legal restriction in any Southern State as to the right of the negro to register and vote in the general election, that does not also apply with full force to the white man.

But the white man votes and the negro does not—how, then, is it done? The answer is that a combination of reasons, entirely legal and constitutional, has created a situation which the negro cannot politically survive. If not eliminated by one of these, he is by another. Against the combination he has hardly a chance, although a very small number of them do register—but fewer still vote.

Reasons Which Eliminate Negro.

I will enumerate these reasons in the order of their potency.

First—The "white" primary.

Second—The poll tax.

Third—The educational qualifications.

Fourth—The sordidness and selfishness of white Republican leaders.

Fifth—The strength of white public sentiment against negro participation.

Sixth—The habit of not voting.

Seventh—The futility of voting.

That is the combination and it works. The white primary is, beyond comparison, the most effective in the list. The States cannot, of course, limit voting in the general election to whites. That would be in direct conflict with the Fifteenth Amendment. The States can, however, make what rules they please for their party primaries. The Federal Constitution does not apply there.

Barred From Primaries.

What they have done—these States like Louisiana, Mississippi and Alabama—is to provide that none but white voters may vote in primary elections, and, further, that no party not polling a certain proportion of the total vote in the general election shall hold primaries at all. As the Republican party does not poll anything like the proportion fixed, the Republican party cannot hold primaries, and is compelled to place its candidates on the general election ticket by petition.

With the negroes unregistered, the result in the general election is so inevitably Democratic that no one takes any interest in it and only a handful of votes are polled as a ratification of the selection of the Democratic primaries. Not only has the law forbidding any but whites to vote in the primaries a strong psychological effect in keeping the negro away from the general election, but with his own party holding no primaries and the general election of no consequence at all, there is not the slightest inducement for him to register, and he does not try. He has lost the habit of voting. He is out of politics, because there is no place where or time when he can participate without complete futility.

Poll Tax Also Counts.

The poll tax and the educational qualifications are features of registration laws in every Southern State. They exist, too, in some of the Northern and Far Western States. Unquestionably they present very great, although not insuperable, obstacles to negro registration, even if the negro did not appreciate that, with a white primary law in effect, there is no worth while place for him to cast his vote after he gets it.

The negro has a great disinclination to pay for the privilege of voting. The imposition of a tax causes him to lose interest in the whole proposition. So far as the educational qualification is concerned, its administration is in the hands of the registration officials, who are white. They have large discretionary powers. They can make the test simple and easy for the whites and difficult for the blacks. Ordinarily, they let the few negroes who apply for registration get by. The idea is not to keep all negroes off the lists, but the power is there, through the educational test, to apply it so unfairly that the negro cannot qualify and the white voter can, and there is no hesitation in the South in admitting that it would be so applied if the negroes attempted to register in any considerable numbers.

These are the things that put him out of politics, but the thing that helps keep him out, as much as anything else, is the attitude of the white Republican politicians in these States. These men all hold Federal offices. They are not in politics for their health. They are in it solely and entirely for the Federal patronage. It is a business with them. Distinctly it is not to their interest to build up a virile, fighting Republican party in these States. Such a party would develop competition for control and candidates for their jobs. Those are the last things they want.

Seek Only Party Control.

They center on the control of the delegations from their States to the Republican national conventions. Every four years their aim is to take to the national convention a hand-picked delegation from their States, which will gain them recognition as State leaders by the national leaders. In the event of the election of a Republican President, this means that they—and they only—become the distributors of the Federal plums in their States.

It is for this purpose that they work to keep the local Republican machinery closely in their hands. Under the circumstances it is easy to see why they are entirely satisfied to let the Democrats pass white primary laws without protest, and why they make no particular effort to induce the negro to register. Things suit them as they are.

REGISTER.

We have about seven thousand Negroes registered in Fulton County. We ought to have twenty thousand. Now is the time to register. Many of us do not know that this is the time to qualify as a registered voter. The books will be open until May 5th, and all of you who did not register when you paid your tax last December, it is in order to register now.

Every woman twenty-one years old, who desires to vote and be a citizen, is required to pay one dollar poll tax and to give that poll in now. The books will close along about April 30th, in the receiver's office, and it is time for every man and woman to register their names upon the book as a qualified voter. It is earnestly hoped that the women will not be so recreant as the men, that they will measure fully up to the duties and responsibilities imposed by their enfranchisement. Let us register now; not tomorrow, but today. Let every preacher of our group in the city, thunder from his pulpit, from now until the books close, to their congregation to register. Let every lodge and every society, without going into politics, advise their members to qualify for the duties of citizenship.

The law contemplates that every man will exercise every privilege conferred upon him. Had not Lincoln believed that the Negro would make a useful citizen, he never would have freed him. He had an abiding faith in our possibilities and clothed us with every right any other citizen enjoyed, and let us prove equal to the occasion, that Lincoln from heaven may see that our loyalty to the flag and patriotism to duty makes good his faith in our possibilities.

First, let every pastor, every man who styles himself as a leader of his race, qualify, and then appeal to those whom he leads to do likewise. Let us register, and register today.

Political — 1923. Georgia.

Suffrage.

Let Every Agency in Savannah Spread The Propaganda of Tax Paying And Registering. Savannah Tribune 3/23/23

Editor Savannah Tribune, Sir:

Please allow me to say that the editorial in last weeks issue of your paper on tax registration was a timely one. I feel that you voiced the sentiments of every wide-awake man and woman in Savannah. We are sure that since the pen is mightier than the sword and that propaganda will wield public sentiment the press can do muuch towards moulding sentiment along the lines of good citizenship.

If the names of Negro men and women do not increase on the registration books (which must finally mean a decrease) the ground gained will be lost. This will be a serious blow to the many things that go to make Savannah what it should be. Hence, let every individual and organization spread the propaganda—that of tax paying, registering and voting.

Yours for all that goes to make a good citizen.

A Reader.

Atlanta, Ga
World
NOV 18 1923

If there is any place in the United States where the negro enjoys full and unrestircted citizenship it is in New York. Men and women of the race talk much about securing race representation in the assembly and aldermanic board, but when the time arrives for talk to materialize into concerted action negroes in Harlem are found indifferent and shamefully disinterested.

In the South the white people disfranchise the negro; in the North the negro disfranchises himself. Who should come in for stronger criticism?

The negroes of the south have every opportunity to vote, if they so desire. The white people of this section of the country do not in any manner discourage or intimidate them in their right of casting their ballots. They are left free to vote as they please and as often as the elections are held, municipal, state and national. The only requirement being that they meet the qualification requirements. If they pay their taxes and register they can vote the same as the white man. All this talk and clamor from the republicans charging that the negro is not allowed to cast his ballot in the south is nothing short of poppy-cock politics and used for the purpose of prejudicing the minds of the people in that section of the country against the white people and the democrats of the south.

Since the migration of the large number of negroes to eastern states the people of that section are having their eyes opened and the true condition of affairs in the south are being recognized. The migration of the negro will prove a blessing to this section in more ways than one. It will set at rest in a large measure, the charge against the people of the south that the negro is disfranchised and not allowed to vote, besides they will learn the true character of the negro and his advantages and disadvantages to all communities.

SOUTHERN NEGROES KNOW BEST

A negro publication in New York is greatly distressed over the indifference of the negroes from the south in exercising their right to vote in that city. In speaking of the negroes from this section of the country and of the negroes in Harlem, the publication has this to say:

Thousands of negroes in Harlem fail to register and vote. Many of them formerly lived in the South, which they deserted because of disfranchisement, "Jim Crow" and other nefarious laws. Yet they refuse to exercise their right of citizenship at the polls after having been denied this great privilege in the south. While in the South disfranchisement is a vital issue to negroes, but so many lose all interest in voting just as soon as their feet touch Northern soil. Then all clamor about the abridgment of their rights and privileges guaranteed them by the constitution of the United States ends.

But one reason can be assigned to the comparative small vote cast by negroes in Harlem at all eections, and that is their downright indifference.

Political—1923
Suffrage

South's Denial of Vote to Negro Menace to U. S. Government.—Johnson.

Richmond Planet

Secretary of National Association For The Advancement of Colored People Addresses Dinner in Honor of Representative La Guardia of New York, at Hotel Pennsylvania

Richmond, Va.

Speaking at a dinner in the Hotel Pennsylvania, tendered to Representative F. H. LaGuardia of New York, Saturday night, March 10, James Weldon Johnson, Secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People declared that:

"If the Constitution of the United States cannot extend the arm of protection around the weakest and humblest of American citizens as around the strongest and proudest, then it is not worth the paper that it is written on." 3-17-23

Mr. Johnson made this statement at the conclusion of an address in which he declared it was open and public knowledge that the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments to the U. S. Constitution were being nullified in the Southern States and that the Negro was being denied the vote. Alleging the preponderant influence of the South in the U. S. Congress because of the failure to reduce its representation in accordance with the disfranchisement of the Negro, Mr. Johnson said:

"In the elections of 1920 it took 82,492 votes in Mississippi to elect two senators and eight representatives. In Kansas it took 570,220 votes to elect exactly the same representation.

"In the Presidential election of 1916 the States of Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina; South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas and Virginia cast a total vote for Presidential candidates of 1,670,209. In Congress these states have a total of 104 representatives and 126 votes in the electoral college. The State of New York alone cast a total vote for Presidential candidates of 1,706,354 a vote within 170,000 of all the votes cast by the above states, and yet New York has only 43 representatives and 45 votes in the electoral college, against their 104 representatives and 126 votes in the electoral college."

The Negro, declared Mr. Johnson, was the test of American democracy, and according to its treatment of the Negro that democracy would prove to be a success or a failure. The effect of disfranchising and oppressing the Negro has already proved disastrous to the South, he asserted.

"In the whole South the so-called purity of the ballot has been preserved at the cost of defiance of the Constitution, perversion of law, injustice and violence practiced upon a weaker group," he said. "The result has been that the South is intellectually dead and politically rotten. If this experiment in super-democracy had resulted in one 1-hundredth of what was promised, there might be justification for it, but the result has been that not only are Negroes denied the vote in the South but that white men dare not express their honest opinions, political or otherwise."

Mr. Johnson said further, that if the South failed to see the light, then in the interest of the whole country: "steps should be taken to compel compliance with the Constitution and that should be done through the enforcement of the Fourteenth Amendment, which calls for a reduction in representation in proportion to the number of citizens in any state denied the right to vote."

Other speakers at the dinner to Mr. LaGuardia, besides Mr. Johnson, were Senator Smith W. Brookhart, of Iowa; Mayor Hylan of New York City; James A. Frear, Representative in Congress from Wisconsin and Miss Elizabeth Marbury. Mary Garrett Hay President of the Woman's City Club of New York, presided at the dinner.

DELETE "WHITE MALE" FROM CONSTITUTION

New York Amsterdam News 2-28-23

Columbus, O., Feb. 20.—The House of Representatives of the State of Ohio passed a resolution last Thursday to submit a constitutional amendment striking out the words "white male" from the Ohio constitutional requirements for qualification to vote, making the state constitution conform to the federal constitution, which gives women and Negroes full suffrage.

General

26,886 COLORED VOTERS NOW ENROLLED IN CITY

N. Y. C. ILLUSTRATED NEWS
APRIL 13, 1923

Only 913 Additional Names Added Last Monday

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

While 12,000 white voters were registering Monday, only 913 additional colored men and women got their names on the books. This is the worst showing yet made in any of the registration days, and indicates an apathetic condition among both men and women. 4-6-23

One more registration day remains, namely next Monday, and every effort will be made by workers to get unregistered colored men and women voters on the books.

TOTAL REGISTERED 26,886

The total number of colored voters now on the books is 26,886, or 13 per cent of the total registered vote in the city. About 181,000 white voters are registered, of which the great majority are Democrats. Democrats also went far ahead of Republicans in Monday's registration

RESULTS OF MONDAY'S REGISTRATION

Ward	Male	Female	Total
1			
2	1		1
3	13	1	14
4	38	20	58
5	29	17	46
6	16	3	19
7	25	16	41
8	1	1	2
9	22	13	35
10	9	6	15
11	16	13	29
12	5	3	8
13	6	6	12
14	87	85	171
15	27	16	43
16	40	32	72
17	114	52	166
18	32	10	42
19	15	12	27
20			
21	30	21	51
22	10	7	17
23	6		6
24			
25	7	4	11
26			
27	20	8	28
28			
Total	568	345	913

THE CONSTITUTION EAST AND SOUTH

It is reported that the use of the submarine chasers of the navy to capture or disperse rum runners off the Eastern coast is recommended by Administration officials and being considered by President Harding.

The Government might stop most of the liquor smuggling if it gave the job to the navy. It might stop some of the moonshining if it gave the job to the army. It is easy to enforce prohibition in Kansas because the majority of the people want prohibition. It is not easy to enforce it in New York because a majority of the people do not want it. In some States it represents the consent of the people, and in some States it does not. It requires powerful force to impose a law when it does not represent the will of the people. The army and navy are the most powerful forces of the country.

Eastern Democrats are mainly wet. Southern Democrats are dry. The Eastern Democrats want to dispose of one constitutional amendment. The Southern Democrats have disposed of two. The principle has been accepted that States shall handle Negro suffrage as they want to, regardless of the Constitution. That goes by general tolerance, but it could cease.

If the navy can be used to enforce the Eighteenth Amendment the army can be used to enforce the Fourteenth and Fifteenth. A force bill could put the whole power of the United States behind the constitutional right of citizens to vote.

There is some uncertainty and embarrassment in the prohibition North regarding the nullification indulged in by the prohibition South. It is not a good record for prohibition. The Northern prohibitionists are not so certain that the Constitution can be maintained to be a binding law if notoriously it isn't. If Kansas tells New York it must not nullify one amendment it seems morally mandatory that it should tell Georgia it must not nullify two.

New York and Georgia are frequently in the same political party, and sometimes when they are the President and Congress are Democratic. They may agree that it would be good if each State determined for itself what constituted compliance with the Eighteenth Amendment as well as the Fourteenth and Fifteenth. That would not make the South wet. It would not give the South Negro rule and Negro representation in Congress. It would not give gin to Southern Negroes, and it might give beer and light wines to New Yorkers.

Political—1923.
Suffrage.

Massachusetts.

DETROIT MICH. FREE PRESS
JANUARY 31, 1923

PRACTICALLY HOPELESS.

Representative Tinkham, of Massachusetts, is not likely to get far at present with his effort to secure passage of a congressional resolution providing for an investigation of violations of the Fourteenth amendment with respect to disfranchisement of the southern Negroes.

The congressman has a strong case, an "open and shut" case. He protests with justice against the discrimination that devotes millions to the enforcement of the Eighteenth amendment and deliberately winks at the disregard shown the Fourteenth amendment. Mr. Tinkham can marshal all the logic and all the reason on his side. But he has nothing else to help him, and logic and reason do not get very far in congress these days unless they have something "practical" behind them.

Yet unquestionably the Fourteenth amendment has the approval of the majority of the people of America. They would pass it again if they were called upon to do so, and this cannot be affirmed with any confidence with respect to the Eighteenth amendment. But the approval is non-aggressive. It is so mild that it has the form of mere acquiescence. Whereas, the opposition is active, determined and defiant like opposition to the recently proposed anti-lynching bill.

In part this situation exists, we think, because for a long time nearly all the emphasis has been transferred from the question of enforcement of the amendment to the question of imposing the penalty provisions of the second paragraph. So the issue has ceased to be administrative and, in practice, if not in theory, has become purely political; and not in any broad sense, but in a narrow, partisan sense. What effort has been made of late to invoke the Fourteenth amendment has been made chiefly with a view to the possible effect on the result of national elections. And the rise and spread of the primary have so broken up and broken down party consciousness and party fealty that the voters of the country do not get especially excited over anything of that sort any more.

If the Fourteenth amendment ever is enforced in the south, it will be enforced because the people of America, irrespective of party lines, have had a rebirth of respect for their fundamental law. The prospect for such a rebirth is not bright at this time however. The tendency seems to be the other way.

Political—1923.

New York.

Suffrage.

MR. UPSHAW WILL NOT DOWN.

Charles F. Murphy of Tammany has said that he would like to see a wet plank in the Democratic platform, with the party committed to a modification of the Volstead law, and go to the voters on that issue. Mr. Murphy probably will be disappointed. It is a fair enough issue to permit the voters to say whether they want the Volstead act amended or not, and even if they want it amended to permit the use of wine and beer it is still fair enough. If the constitution cannot permit such legislation, there is the Supreme court to say so. There is no anarchy either in the legislature or the issue.

Chicago Sunday Tribune 11-20-23 Phillips Lee.

Mr. Murphy's opinion is a New York opinion. It evokes another, among many others—the opinion of Mr. Upshaw of Georgia, Mr. William A. Upshaw of an Atlanta congressional district in the congress of the United States. We confess that Mr. Upshaw is one of our favorite characters. He is much more than a citizen and congressman. He is a great type. He is people.

Mr. Upshaw is a citizen of Georgia, a representative of Georgia, and a Democrat, and, in answer to Mr. Murphy, he says that Tammany seems not to realize that organic law cannot be modified. Mr. Upshaw of Georgia says: "Constitutional integrity is too sacred, the majesty of the law is too vital." Mr. Upshaw of Georgia says that Mr. Murphy actually would have the Volstead act so flexible that the several states could do as they pleased regarding the eighteenth amendment.

"That means," says Mr. Upshaw of Georgia, "that several wet states would practically secede from the prohibition union." When the idea is that New York should have beer and red wine, secession is unthinkable. It indicates, even in thought, a monstrous obliquity. When the idea was that black people should have freedom, secession was the first resort of self-respecting whites.

Mr. Upshaw is in congress because the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments of the constitution are dead as door nails in the state he represents. The state he represents is in the union because it was not allowed to secede. Men from the new wet states of the union would not permit it. They saved the union and they passed the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments, which are dead letters in Mr. Upshaw's state.

If congress obeyed the fourteenth amendment, Mr. Upshaw might not be in congress, because the representation of his state would be reduced and he might be one of the lost congressmen. If his state obeyed the two amendments, he probably would not be there, because he is a Democrat and the blacks who are not allowed to vote are Republicans.

It will be noted that Mr. Upshaw's reverence for the integrity of union is for the "prohibition union." It is not for a free union, not for a union of men and women invested with franchise rights at their birth, not for a union in which the individual regulates his conduct under the law and is respected in his rights by the law, but a union in which Georgia shall be able to say that the blacks of its territory shall not vote and that the whites of New York shall not drink.

It is no wonder that Mr. Upshaw is our favorite character. If he were alone in his way of thinking and acting, he would merely be a purple cow, or a warm icicle, or a mouse-bodied elephant, or something else that you put in a museum; but he is not alone. He is a type of democratic (note the lower case "d") phenomenon which makes us what we are today.

He can take his seat in congress by the nullification of two constitutional mandates in his own state and by the suppression of people to whom that constitution guarantees liberty and the rights of freemen, and he can then denounce the state of New York because its people want a vote on the modification of the Volstead act, in order that they may drink beer.

Fanaticism, you should have many monuments, and on one enduring base of everlasting granite we should like to have Mr. Upshaw of Georgia, in bronze pants, taking away the votes of freemen with one hand and the beer of New York with the other, with political rights under one foot and personal liberty under the other.

Political — 1923

Texas.

Suffrage

Pay Your Poll Tax

It was the common remark a day or two ago that the municipal primary of last Saturday brought out the heaviest vote of Houston's municipal history. The total was less than 19,500, and it was in reality the largest vote ever polled in a municipal primary.

But did you ever stop to think what a small vote it really was, considering the deep interest in the outcome?

As a matter of fact, the 19,500 were but half the qualified voters of Houston—half the number who held either poll tax receipts or exemption certificates. Houston Post, Houston, Tex.

And if every poll taxpayer and exemption certificate holder had voted—39,000 strong—it would have been a light vote considering the number of potential voters in the city. 1-3-23

There are in the city of Houston not fewer than 80,000 men and women of voting age. So if fewer than half were qualified to vote in the recent primary and but half of those voted, it will be seen that in reality it was a light vote.

Last year, in poll tax payments and exemptions, Harris county mustered a voting population exceeding 50,000, or just about half of its potential electorate.

Now is the time to pay the poll tax and qualify to vote, and in order to qualify the citizen must pay the tax of $1.50 at the county tax collector's office in the court house.

Why not enroll 75,000 voters this year? Both Houston and Harris county are enjoying wonderful growth in population and wealth. There are vast projects under way and in contemplation which will soon make the county the richest and most populous of the State. Both city and county governments are becoming great instrumentalities in the prosperity and wellbeing of the people, and it is the citizen's duty to become a factor in determining the character of these governments.

The small fee is a contribution to the school fund, and in many cases is the only direct contribution the school patron pays toward the education of his children.

Pay your poll tax this year and become a real citizen of Houston or of Harris county.

There is a time limit—it expires on January 31 at midnight.